HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 274— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Nov.	RAZMAK		
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,602
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		10,902
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDAx	16,568
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,227
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	16,619
1927			11,089
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,820
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA, COMORIN	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND MARU	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA, MOLDAVIA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1927		
4th Jan.	DELTA, NALDERA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE, CHITRAL	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA, NARKUNDA	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
@ Honolulu Maru	8th Nov.	19th Nov.
Bonco Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Indo Maru	29th ,,	13th ,,
Shunko Maru	9th ,,	23rd ,,
Heinan Maru	12th ,,	26th ,,

* Proceeds to Calcutta.
@ Proceeds to Marmugoa.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"
P. O. Box No. 355.
Ta Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
19th Nov.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
20th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
22nd ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
24th ,,	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS AFTER 25RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 / Rs. 3,000
IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St. Fort Bomba
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE AT E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, floldalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BUY THE BEST KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Special Combination Offer to The Subscribers of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".
LOT B
FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES
Rs. 6-4 As.
THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

Bureaucratic Government
A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)

The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as

Rash Behari Ghose.
HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of theIndian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

Morley's Indian Speeches.
SECOND EDITION REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE

The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency, His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as

The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.

CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives it in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only.

Prince Edward's Speeches in India.

This is an exhaustive collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations. Price Re. 1 (one) only.

WHEN ORDERING REMEMBER TO MENTION LOT B.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

On the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925	Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation	Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit	Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Persons desirous of securing GERMAN AGENCIES. Particulars on anna stamp. STANDARD BOOK AGENCY (Deptt. C), Karachi.
A R3927

WANTED—3 TICKET COLLECTORS and TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER also 2 TRAM CLERKS and 1 GOODS CLERK for Ry. Dept. Apply with /2/ stamp to S. ANUMAN BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—CANVASSERS on Pay and Commission Basis. See personally between 9 and 11 a.m. on working days, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
A R3912

WANTED—Agents on Pay and Commission in all the Provinces and States for getting orders of Ludhiana cloth and Hosiery Goods. For terms apply to:—The Indo-British Trading Co., Ludhiana.
A R3937

WANTED—A high caste HINDU GOVERNESS for two Maharaj Kumaris. Apply stating qualifications and terms to The SPECIAL MANAGER, Court of Wards Estate, Balrampur, District Gonda (U. P.)
A 27663

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK on Rs. 60 per mensem. Qualifications required. Matriculate or similar qualification. Knowledge of Hindustani and Marathi or Gujrati essential. One with previous experience preferred. Apply in own handwriting to Post Box 1002, Bombay.
A 27676

WANTED—4 CLERKS and 2 SUB DN. Clerks for Engineering Department in a State up, one STORE CLERK and 2 TIMEKEEPERS for Engineering Department in Railway. Apply with /2/- stamp MANAGER ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R1253

REQUIRED—A fully qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE as State Surgeon in an Indian State in Central India. Pay Rs 200, rising by annual Increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300/- and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25. Applicants must be prepared to come to Nowgong at their own expense for a personal Interview. Applications should reach the office of the AGENCY SURGEON in Bundelkhand Nowgong C.I. by the 15th of December 1926.
A 27677

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Mursban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M R4321

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWN, WORKSHOPS 80' by 25' on Pucka Road, monthly rent Rs. 85/- each and Dhobighats each with 40 Stones. Rent cheap. Apply HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. Mount Road, Mazagon
O R3882.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/3 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMIJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.
TT R3931

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Meadows Street Fort. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., providing storm water drain and substituting heavy Cast Iron circular frames and covers, etc., in the private street known as (1) Banganga Cross Lane, off Walkeshwar Road and (2) the Street off Ripon Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 25th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

The name of all the partners constituting the firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs 5 per each copy as deposit to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
27673

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Sub-Inspectors in the Bombay City Police Force

2. Only Indians, WHO ARE RESIDENTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

AGE:—Between 22 and 25 years.
(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce IN ORIGINAL AT THE TIME OF SELECTION (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College Register and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'-5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 33" (Deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Only two or three candidates will be selected. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1927. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the school. On successfully passing out of the school, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. After the expiry of the probationary period during which they will receive practical training they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers: they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications, WRITTEN IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, BEFORE THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1926.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th November, 1926.
27646

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION, Dated, Mysore, the 19th October 1926.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of the Amrith Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates, noted from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES	DATES.
1.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk) ..	22nd, 23rd & 24th Nov. '26.
2.	Jyyanahalli ..	26th & 27th „ '26
3.	Holalkere ..	6th & 7th Dec. '26.
4.	Chickjajur (Holalkere Taluk) ..	10th & 11th „ '26.
5.	Sulekere (Channagiri Taluk)..	27th & 28th „ '26.
6.	Hassan Town ..	3rd to 6th Jan. '27.

CONDITIONS.

I. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

II. Persons whose solvency is considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10/ to Rs. 25/- so as to ensure his bona fides at the time of bidding.

III. Withdrawal or takrar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the Register, and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuse to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in Sale conditions.

(Sd/) A. A. MONTEIRO,
Lieut.,
Ag. Superintendent,
Amrith Mahal Department.
27665

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have from this day transferred on completion of the sale to the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., the entire assets and good-will of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. Henceforward the paper will be conducted by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., at the same premises, at Medows Street.

The Receiver on behalf of the Trustees of the Indian News Paper Co., will continue to do his business in the same premises for the purpose of making the necessary recoveries, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that (1) SHA KHIMJI RACSHI, (2) SHA MAVJI NARSHI (3) SHA KALIANJI KANJI, (4) SHA TEJSHI PUNJA, (5) SHA HIRALAL DAYABHAI and (6) SHA RAJPAL NENSHI; these six gentlemen have willingly discontinued their partnership from the firm of Messrs. Coovarji Umershi and Co., from Aso Vadi 30th of Samvat Year 1982 i.e. FRIDAY, the 5th November, 1926 and so, no one shall now deal with them in the name of Messrs. Coovarji Umershi and Co. If any one will so deal with them we are not responsible for it.

COOVARJI UMERSHI.
OOMARSHI KACHRA.
R1252

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARANDAS JETHA, who was in service at my shop which was being carried on in the name of Tha. Vallabhdas Govindji is no longer in my service and is no longer my constituted attorney under the Power of Attorney given to him.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Narandas as my agent under the said Power of Attorney or otherwise and I will not now be responsible for any act done by the said Narandas for me or on my behalf.

Dated this 17th November, 1926.

SUNDARBAI,
widow of Tha. Vallabhdas Govindji.
27675

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of Timber will take place at Dandeli (M. & S.M. Ry.) on 6th December, 1926, and subsequent days as follows:—

Logs (in Tons)			Sawn material Tons.	G.I.P. crossing sleepers Passed. No.	Teak Rejected Sleepers No.
Teak.	Black wood.	Jungie wood.			
2750	194	2576	800	129	3281

25 per cent of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within three months.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. KANARA.
Dharwar, 6-11-1926. 27631

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of ANANDRAO KRISHNAJI DHAGE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Khetwady, without the the Fort of Bombay, Limited to his Provident Fund in the G. I P. Railway ..... Deceased.

Bai ANNUPURNABAI, widow of Anandrao Krishnaji Dhage, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of October, 1926
Messrs. D. N. REGE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27672

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 691 of 1926.

DADABHOY COWASJI DARBARI ..... Plaintiff
vs
VALIMAHOMED LADAK, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 1st day of October, 1926, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of Plaintiff all the right title and interest of the Defendant in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate at Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 269, New No. A/3955, Old Survey No. 630/31, New Survey No. A/1676 and under Cadestral City Survey No. 13 of Mahim Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2546 (2), (3), (4) and (5) and Street No. 11 (A), (B), (C) and (D) Mahim Agar and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Allarakhia, Haji Khimji, on or towards the North by public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Kashinath Dhuru.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 10th day of December, 1926, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 10th day the November, 1926.

(Sd/.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
27678

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Conveyance, dated the 9th day of February, 1912 and made between Bai JENABAI, widow of Mukund Dadaji Patel of the one part and myself of the other and registered in the Bombay Sub-Registry under Serial No. 1875 at pages 204 to 217, Voluma 1944 of Book No. I, on the 11th day of June, 1912, the said Bai Jenabai, widow of Mukund Dadaji Patel sold to me the pieces or parcels of land, situated at Worlee and more particularly mentioned in the Schedule to the said Conveyance together with other two pieces of land admeasuring 353.9 and 141 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey Nos. 2/3184, 3/3194 Cadastral Survey Nos. 619 and 609. The said pieces of land which were inadvertantly omitted to be mentioned in the said Conveyance together with the land mentioned in the said Conveyance were in my uninterrupted use and possession from 1912 to 1921 when the same were acquired by the Bombay Improvement Trust. As regards the question of compensation to be paid to me in respect of the said pieces a Reference has been made to the Tribunal of Appeal and the same (being Reference No. 107 of 1923) has been pending before the said body. The hearing of the same has been fixed at 11-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1926. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said pieces of land either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to establish the same before the Tribunal of Appeal at 11-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1926.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1926.

DEORAM KESHAVJI,
Claimant in Reference No. 107 of 1923.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2327 of 1926.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
PATHAN NAVABKHAN BAHADUR ..... Defendant.

To,
PATHAN NAWABKHAN BAHADURKHAN, Esq.,

THE Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 2,875-4-5 with interest, costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 30th day of November, 1926, (which date is fixed for final disposal of the suit) at quarter past eleven O'Clock (St. Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate with all your witnesses and documents and take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 7th day of September, 1926.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27674

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SIR MANGALDAS' WADY" SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD, LAMINGTON ROAD and TRIBHOWAN ROAD, (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KHETVADY MAIN ROAD), BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas the Plaintiff in the Higa Court suit No. 1354 of 1922 'Kisondas T. Mangaldas vs. Gordhandas T. Mangaldas and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per Consolidated Consent Decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandas vs. Kisondas) No. 2017 of 1921 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas) and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kisondas vs. Gordhandas and others) on the 13th day of December, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st day of Nov. 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on every SUNDAY following at the same hour until all the lots are sold, the undermentioned property subject to a reserve in lots in the order mentioned below.

Lots No. 1, 9 and 8 will be sold and Sunday the 21st Instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan please apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy. at their office at Mercantile Bank building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OLD NEWSPAPERS PER S. S. "CITY OF HARVARD", SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and risk of the concerned:—

10 bales old newspaper per s.s. "City of Harvard" slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. wil be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

Property of a gentleman proceeded Home:—

A large lot of household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, iron cots with mattresses, dressing and wash hand tables, office tables, chest of drawers, easy chairs, electric ceiling and table fans, meatsafe, cloth and gown press, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

1 case containing two electric heating ovens (110 volts D. C.).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHARSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th Inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises by order of Messrs. Pherozeshaw Rustomjee Engineer and Hormusjee Rustomjee Engineer, the Administrators de bonis non with Will of Rustomjee Eduljee Engineer alias Makabachana deceased the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land of Sanadi tenure admeasuring about 397 square yards and bearing Collectors New 10029 New Survey No. 6890 and Cadastral Survey No. 209 of Byculla Division together with the messenage tenement or stables standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 873 Street Nos. 111-113 and all which premises are situate at on the Eastern side of Kharsetjee Sukhlajee Street and are bounded on the East partly by the property of James Parker and partly by the property of Nursoo Saiboo on the West by the said Kharsetjee Sukhlajee Street on the North by the 14th Kamatipura Street and on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Street and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors but are now unoccupied.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

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AMUSEMENTS

THE PERFECT DUO
BEBE DANIELS
AND
NORMAN KERRY
IN
A Drama of part time marriage. It tells what rights a wife ought to have and then shows what she gets
"DARING YOUTH"
6 Reels
The funniest, speediest show in town. Nothing but stars in it—nothing but the best in entertainment.
"A SAILOR PAPA"
7 Reels (Glen Tryon)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"Father, you have lost your son—but I have lost my all in all."
When Gopa—that model of modesty utters those words to her father-in-law you will forget yourself for the moment.
LIGHT of ASIA
Shows you all that is worth seeing—there is not a moment to lose or think about. See it to-night at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(GIRGAUM.)
TIME: 5, 7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL RATES.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	2/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Rangoon		26 0 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 3
David	No. 10¼	0 7 6
Shapurji	No. 10¼	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 7 9
Currimbhoy	No. 12¼	0 7 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 20¼	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 13 9
Japan	No. 40	1 0 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 3

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 16.
To-day's price.

Copper, English Best Selected, £64
Copper Braziers, £73
Yellow Metal, £69
Spelter, Maid, £29-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge, £17-5/8
Tin, Block, £312-1/4+2-3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta. December, per cwt, 19/1-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt, 18/3
July/Sept. per cwt, 16/7-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Bombay. Jan/Mar per cwt, 19/4
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Karachi. Jan Mar. per cwt, 19/4-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Spot prices reduced 5 points--Bullish feeling--Acts heavy.

LOCAL:---Impressive buying.

Private Cables:— Nov. 17.

Norden:—General feeling Bullish. Market acts heavy.

New York May Highest 13.07 (11-35) lowest 12.98 (at the opening).

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Yesterday futures in the New York market opened unchanged and kept on improving, prices showing a rise of 9 points. Later on there appeared some hedge selling and prices declined and the market closed with a loss of 1 point for near positions while distant positions showed a rise 2 to 3 points. Spot quotations were reduced 5 points.

At Liverpool, futures opened at a rise of 3 points and steadily further 3 points but in the later sessions trading was irregular with lack of buying power and prices closed irregular nears gained 2 points while distants lost one point spot quotations showed a decline of 6 points.

American Cotton markets show no new feature and trading appears only confined to local jobbers and operators. Outside interest is not active and it appears that there is very little disposition to operate either way in view of record supply on one side and on the other trade willing to buy. Basis show hardening tendency and the operators are awaiting further developments.

The next Bureau report showing the indicated crop will be released from Washington on the 22nd stant and until it is out we do not look for much either way. However in view of continuance of favourable weather in the last fortnight might induce weak holders to liquide their holdings and keep squared accounts over the Bureau report.

LOCAL MARKET.

In view of continued steadier advices from America, our market opened steady Broach April/May beieng quoted Rs. 258. At this level there was some scattered buying and prices ruled steady. Later on there was rather free buying one Commission firm which drove the prices up till Broach April/May was quoted at Rs. 261/8. Before the close of the Marwari Bazar there was some realizing and prices closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl/May	258/8	261/8	258/8	258
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	249	251¼	249	250
March	243/8	247	243¼	246
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	213/8	219	213½	218
March	212/8	216	212/8	216

SEWRI MARKET.

Recently the local market shows some strength, but it is mainly due to short covering based on smaller crop ideas. Cotton has begun to move normally in Berar and Khandesh. But this year our crop being late arrivals of Bengals are rather disappointing. These small arrivals make operators to think that the crop is a small one It is very difficult to arrive at a reliable figure but the reports received so far shows the present growing crop, slightly smaller than that of last year. The Export demand continues only on restricted scale and small arrivals are well absorbed upto now. There are no indications of a free movement in the near future, or accumulations of stocks. Thus statistical position may be said fairly strong but in view of reletive higher prices of Indian cotton, it is impossible to look for an extensive enquiry. From a speculative point of view, recent coverings by shorts, leaves the market in a weak condition. However in view of absence of any marked change in the prices of American cotton, it may reasonably be said that our market will not move much, and it appears favourable to take small risks on short side when the market is strong for moderate profits. Our conclusion is simply based on the fact that as the season advances the crop is bound to move freely and the prices are bound to adjust on due parity with those of Americans.

Liverpool market opened unchanged to 1 point lower. There was little selling by Commission houses. The special feature of to-day's trading was noticed in Oomras and Bengals which hardened on account of absence of selers. The market closed as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl/May	259	259	258/4	258/12
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	249½	250	249½	249½
March	264	246½	246	246½
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	218/8	218/8	218	218/8
March	216	216/8	216	216

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 17, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	261	2,539	27,311
Central India	..	6,329	15,774
Barsi and Nagar	5	1,112	5,175
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	830
Berar	651	2,527	10,744
Central Provinces	..	621	2,556
Total Oomras ..	917	13,238	62,390
Dho'era		2,737	16,234
N.W. Provinces	407	5,914	33,592
Rajputana		5 501	4,962
Sind-Punjab ..	101	3,265	16,244
Broach	57	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		5,907	11,590
Westerns-Northerns	62	6,923	5,361
Cocoanada		202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian		1,908	1,041
American		22,648	138
Egyptian and African ..	542	15,305	21 275
Comil a, Burma & other sorts		5	12
Total .. .	2,086	88,123	1,80.654

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 11th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe ..	743	45,010	70,323
Japan & China ..	3900	30,613	62,230
Coast Ports		2,733	3,794
Up-country by Rail. ..		22,930	1 514
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		770	13,482
Total ..	4,693	1,02,286	1,51,343

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon on the 16th inst:—

Wheat	5,291 cwts.
Linseed	2,478 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	334 ,,
Gingelyseed	5,242 ,,
Groundnuts	6,067 ,,
Castorseed	1,891 ,,
Rice	5,354 ,,
Myrabollams	1,988 ,,
Cottonseed	3,386 ,,
Mowraseed	323 ,,
Gram	5,824 ,,
Joowar	669 ,,
Bajree	3,624 ,,
Coal	3,235 tons.

COTTON READY QUOTATIONS.

Barsi New Crop	245/55
Khandeish New Crop	260
Broach M. G. Fine	275/285
Bengal M. G. F. G.	205/215
Khandeish	180/220
Akola/Khamgaon	215/240
Nagpur	235/250
Jalna/Aurangabad	190/220
Sanavad/Khandwa	200/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Adoni	200/235
Bijapur	200/235
Bagalkot	225/245
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	285/305

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	To-day's Closing.
November	6.74+.02
December	6.74+.02
January	6.90+.02
February	6.81+.02
March	6,87+.02
April	6.89+.02
May	6.96+.01
June	6.99+.01
July	7.04+
August	7.06+.1
September	7.09+.01
October	7.11—.01
November	7.11—.01
Middling Spot	6.92—.06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	To-day's Closing.
November	13.55+.14
December	13.29—.02
January	13.12—.02
February	13.08—.03
March	13.02—.03
April	13.00—.03
May	12.97—.03
June	12.94.—03
July	12.92—.04
August	12.90—.04
September	13.00.—04
October	13.12+.03
November	13.12—.09
Sakellaridis, F.G.F, Spot	15.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculatio	500 +200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

To-day's price.

New York 10.55
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.63+.08
March	12.82+.06
May	13.03+.07

New York, Noon Call:—

January	12.63+.03
March	12.83+.03
May	13.05+.04

New Orleans. 10.45 a.m.:—

January	12.66+.07
March	12.79+.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good	4.80
Scinde, Fully Good	5.10
Scinde, Fine	5.40
Behgal, Good	4.90
Bengal Fully Good	5.20
Bengal Fine	5.50
Oomra, Good	5.65
Oomra, Fully Good	5.95
Oomra, Fine	6.25
Broach, Good	5.50
Broach, Fully Good	5.90
Broach, Fine	6.30

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
December	12.55—.01
January	12.60—.03
March	12.81+.01
May	13.04+.03
July	13.19—.02
Middling Spot	12.95.—05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 16.

	To-day' price. Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	121,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000— 12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	120,000+106 694

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
January	12.62—.01
March	12.75—.01
Middling Spot	12.61

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/16 p. c.—1/16
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-13/16 p. c.—1/16
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1-4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 mon'	5-3-4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGEE.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's rate.
T. T. Berlin on London	20.43-1/4+3/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-3/4 +1/9
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95+.01
T. T. Madrid on London	31.94—.20
T. T. Milan on London	119.00+1.08
T. T. Berne on London	25.14—.01
T. T. Paris on London	145.50+.50

NEW WORK DEMAND BILLS.

To-day's price.

Demand Bills 484.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20-1/3
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£11
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/1
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£94-7/8
Conversion Loan	£74-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent.	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Government Securities 3 p' cent.	£50-3/4
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Cottonseed, Bombay:—	
Shipment Sellers Dec Jan.	£7-3/4
Castorseed, Bombay:—	
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£17-0-0
Shipment Sellers Nov.Dec.	£17-0-0 +1/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—	
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec.	£17-7/9
Rapseed, Toria, ton:—	
Shipment Quoted Nov/Dec.	£19-1/4+1/8
Rapseed, Toria, ton:—	
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan.	£18-1/4+1/4
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton:—	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton:	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.:—	
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb.	53/9
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—	
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb.	54/3
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Australian:—	
Shipment Value Jan/Feb.	55/6
Market: Dull.	
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—	
Shipment Offered Nov/Dev.	59/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—	
Shipment Liverpool Offered Nov.	58/

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec.	£17-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—	
Shipment Sellers Apl/May	£16-12-6

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—	
Shipment Paid Nov/Dec.	£15-13-16
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton New Crop:—	
Shipment Hull Paid Jan/Feb.	£15-1-16
Linseed, La Plata:—	
Shipment Hull Paid Dec/Jan.	£15-1/4
Market: Steady.	
Linseed, Bombay:—	
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec.	£18-3/8

LINSEED OIL

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Linseed Oil, naked, London(cwt:—	
Delivery Value Dec. 31/	
Linseed Oil, naked, London(cwt:—	
Delivery Paid Jan/Apl. 31/	

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Being the last day of the clearing for the Murat Settlement, the Bombay Stock Exchange was closed. It will reopen to-morrow.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 17

JUTE.

Albion ..	512	Howrah ..	43/4
Alliance ..	528	India ..	..
Alexandra ..	..	Kamarhatty	662
Anglo-India	407	Kankanarrah	520
Auckland ..	274	Kelvin ..	868
Barnagore ..	203	Khardah ..	..
Bally ..	230	Kinnison	1020
Birla ..	9/10	Lansdowne	297
Belvedere ..	560	Lawrence ..	612
Budge-Budge	515	Lothian ..	485
Caledonian ..	585	Naihati ..	483
Chapdani ..	179	National	31/12
Clive ..	37/14	New Central	600
Craig ..	4/12	Northbrook	55/8
Cheviot ..	305	Nudea ..	47/8
Dalhousie ..	445	Orient ..	272
Delta ..	555	Presidency ..	8/6
Empire ..	55	Reliance ..	72
Fort Gloster	880	Soorah ..	31
Fort William	333	Standard ..	480
Gondalpara ..	1025	Union ..	578
Gourepore	740	Waverly ..	7
Hukumchand	13/8	HESSIAN ..	14/10
Hooghly ..	83	JUTE ..	61/8

COTTON.

Agra United	—/10	Dunbar	133
Bowaria	273	Keshavram Cotton	..
Bengal Nagpur ..		New Ring ..	..

COAL.

Burrakur ..	21/8	Kurdi ..	..
Bokaro Ramgur ..		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick & Musalia	10/2	New Kendah ..	
		Raneegunge	33
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm. ..		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/10	Marshalls	3/8
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	4/8
Burma Corp	10/6	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	1500
I.I. Still	7/2	„ Conty.	382

Jute shares quiet. Coals remained steady, Government securities were quiet 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/7, 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4.1 5 per cent. New Loan (1960-70) 88/10.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

The Gold Market ruled easy to-day as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bar Gold Ready	21 9 0
Kartak delivery	21 8 9
Magsar delivery	21 8 9
Sovereigns ready	13 9 0
National Bank Bar	21 14 6

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 16.

	Eo-day' price.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-9-3/4 1.3/4

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	1 per cent.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Following a sharp rise in London prices on China buying, our market opened firm, Kartak being quoted at Rs. 60/6. Magsar was being dealt at Rs. 58/10. There was some profit-taking by the bull operators in the Kartak delivery, but the covering by shorts kept the prices in check and showed only a decline of about annas four. Again the prices improved with a moderate business and finaly closed as under.—

	Rs. a. p.
Kartak delivery	60 4 0
Magsar delivery	58 11 0
Ready	60 4 0

Rs. a. p.

Double option premium:

Kartak	0 12 0
Magsar	2 6 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Silver—China Buying, Indian Covering	
Scarcity of Supplies:—	
Spot	26+3/4
Forward	25-3/4+11/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, zzz zz z	s. d.
1/8-1/4 Buyers+1/8d.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, 1/8-3/8—1/9d. Sellers	
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, 1/8-1/9 Buyers.	
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot, 1/8-1/4 Sellers.	

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1012.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1142.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1127.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rsi. 136 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 3/4.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York dl. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 145.15.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.84.
London—Rome Liras 118.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market quiet dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent,
Money Call 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 107/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

To-day the linseed market presented a cheerful appearance on account of heavy buying by well-known Marwari Shroffs and prices hardened May delivery being quoted at Rs. 10/2/6. Market ruled steady at this level for a considerable time but towards the close improved further and closed firm.

May delivery Rs. 10/3/3.

The Wheat market was fairly strong with better enquiry. However there was no appreciable change in the prices and market closed steady as under:—

January delivery	Rs. 8 0 0
May delivery	,, 7 7 3

READY:—	Bazaar Terms Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi, 70-30	53 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 10 0	10 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	
Poppyseed, White ...	14 0 0	14 12 0
Mowraseed	7 2 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	44 8 0	9 5 0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 16.

	To-day's price.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality): Spot,	16-9/16

SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, ECONOMY.

These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
It is convenient to everybody as it is situated most centrally in the business locality of the City.
It is economical in the sense that you can rent about 300 cub. inches. Safe for your purpose, only for Rs. 26 a year.
We invite you to call and see for yourselves what service we give you.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

"WITHDRAW WHOLE ARTICLE."

SOUTH INDIANS AND "EVENING NEWS."

PROTEST MEETING AT MATUNGA.

The monster public meeting held on Tuesday night at the King's Circle, Matunga to protest against the Editorial Article in the "Evening News of India" of the 15th instant, was the reflection of the acute feelings of bitter resentment and indignation of the South Indians in Bombay. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting and all were one in the repudiation of the "Evening News" charge against the Madrasis and its uncalled for advice. What was significantly drawn out of the Editorial in question was the attempt to create bias in the community, namely its expression "Madrasi Brahmin", and the emphatic reply was as significant as it was firm, that Brahmin or non-Brahmin, they did not know any difference in their community. Fraternal relations between them had been the supreme characteristic of the life of the South Indian Community and it shall continue in spite of the "Evening News."

WANTED UNCONDITIONAL WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Ramchandra Iyer thought it was too much for the "Evening News" to notice the South Indians' intelligent exercise of their votes in favour of the Congress, to keep it sober. The journal could not have stooped to a lower level, declared Mr. Iyer, and demanded an unconditional withdrawal of the article. Concluding, he stressed the necessity of a Central organisation for the South Indians.

DON'T WANT ANY ADVICE.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer stuck the nail to the counter when he flung back the advice of the "Evening News" to the South Indian Community by saying that it did not lie with foreigners coming from 7000 miles away to advice those of a sister province. They were the children of the same soil with the rights as Indians to move at pleasure and settle down in any part of their own country. "We do not want any advice from the "Evening News" and a thousand papers like that could not disintegrate the South Indians in Bombay and drive them away from the City. Our interests are not separate in this City: We live in common with the other communities; our interests are blended with theirs and if we tread on the same path" concluded Mr. Krishna Iyer, "we have to fear nobody. We earn our daily bread by sheer industry and as long as that and their intelligence were there they could be confident of their status in Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Menon took that attack of the "Evening News" as only an incident of the fight, and they should be prepared to give and receive hard knocks.

A MESSAGE FOR RALLY.

According to Mr. C. K. Narayana Swamy the comments of the "Evening News" provided an election coup, and acknowledged it as such, with thanks. He, however, regretted that the paper had not learnt wisdom after what it had seen of their sound political consciousness in spite of its similar advice and threat to that community on a previous occasion. He found in the mask of the threat the message for rallying round the Congress flag and for the doubting waverers to stand in solid support of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Assembly election.

Said Mr. N. S. Krishna in the course of his speech the Indian National Congress was the consummated product of Lord Lytton's speech to the people of this country and the institution so formed with the active assistance of Britishers themselves, like Sir William Wedderburn and Allan Octavian Hume had now become an anathema to the "Times of India" and its evening organ!

Mr. P. B. Subramania Iyer recalled an instance of the year 1923 when the "Times" had to withdraw certain of its comments the very next day of their publication, in connection with the election of Mr. V. J. Patel to the Assembly at the top of the polls.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that if they stood by the Congress, it was only what they would do anywhere, as their brethren were doing in the Madras Presidency. The only effective answer that they could give to the "Evening News" was to shun that paper.

After some others had spoken the meeting terminated at a late hour in the night with loud cries of "Vande Mataram."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following are the resolutions passed unanimously:

The South Indians in Bombay in Public Meeting assembled place on record their strong condemnation of the Editorial of the "Evening News of India" of the 15th November 1926 and protest against the unwarranted and malicious attack made on the reputation of the community as a whole.

This meeting is also of opinion that the said Editorial is perverse, full of misstatements and misrepresentations and hereby calls upon the Editor of the Paper to unconditionally withdraw the whole article.

The meeting also authorised the President to send copies of the Resolutions to the Editor of the "Evening News of India".

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An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days (24 doses)
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Medical Research Institute,
KAPURTHALA (INDIA.)

KARACHI PARSI PRIEST IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN SCHOLARS AND PARSI RELIGION.

Erwad N. Dhalla, M.A., a pupil of Professor Jackson of the Columbia University, America, and son of the distinguished Dastur Dr. Dhalla of Karachi, delivered a lecture on the "Western scholars and the Parsi religion" at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday, Mr. G. K. Nariman presided.

The learned lecturer began with Henry Lord and Anquetil Du Perron, who under incredible difficulties studied the Avesta and Pehlavi languages from the Dasturs of Surat in the early 18th century. His translation of the Parsi scriptures opened a new world in Orientalia. It was a signal for a literary duel in Europe. Savants like William Jones denounced his version of the Avesta. They refused to believe that Anquetil had acquired a knowledge of the lore of Zoroaster. In Germany few supported him except Kleuker who translated his works into German. There was a lapse of fifty years before another batch of Orientalists was reared. We had Rask, the Danish investigator, then Westergaard who first gave a complete printed text of the Avestaz. Soon Avesta studies were placed on a sicentific basis. The exponents of Parsi scriptures were divided into two schools, the philological, and other traditional. Roth and Beufy were uncomprising champions of the former. The most brilliant exponents of the latter were Darmesteter and Spiegel who, however, did not despise philology. Spiegel published another complete text of the Avesta besides editing the Sanskrit version of the same by a Parsi priest. Then followed Harlez, Haug and Geldned who is still happily among us. The honour of preparing a standard lexicon of the Avesta belonged to Germany's great Bartholomae. The Parsis were greatly indebted also to Justi and Geiger. The lecturer who is also the editor of the "Rahnuma" then traced the history of the wonderful discovery and decipherment of the arrow-headed inscriptions of Darius and Xerxes in Persia which he had himself visited with his parents. He touched on the other monumental ruins of Iran in a rapid survey.

DEPLORABLE APATHY.

The President, in the first place, regretted that Bombay was not given an opportunity of hearing once again the great Dastur, the father of the lecturer. It was deplorable that while the erudite an enlightened high priest of Karachi was willing to serve Bombay, where the majority of Parsis live, necessary facilities were denied him by wealthy Parsi leaders. However, he welcomed the son, a pupil of Professor Jackson, whose—travels to America and Europe in themselves were a broad and liberal education. He referred to the comparative paucity of the audience and held that if a lecture on the so-called popular psychology or communication with the divine or similar psendo-scientific theme were announced he would have guaranteed them a suffocating house. But it was ever so, truth and the investigation of unpalable facts were dry to the many.

Mr. Nariman dilated at length on the services with which the Western scholars had obliged the Parsis both in the realm of Avesta and Pahlavi their sacred tongues. He envied the lecturer and those Parsi scholars who like the learned Shames-Ul-Ulema Dastur Darab, Dasturji Pavri and Mr. M. P. Madan were familiar with the ritual side of Zoroastrianism whereas his own studies were restricted to philology and history. Those who attributed divine potency to the very letter of the Avesta has seriously to reconsider their honest position in the light now streaming from the West. If Andreas, Wackernagel, Lommel and their new school were correct, we had deviated from the Achaemenians in the very enunciation of our sacred texts. Nor were the startling suggestions of Hertel without value. The present Avesta alphabet was not the ancient one. The transcribers of the days of Sasanian Sovereigns had made palpable mistakes. A portion of the Avesta was metrical. The Sasanian priests took liberties with the texts. They were sometimes detected by the interpolation of the name of Zoroaster which disturbed the meter as was shown by Husing. After the burning of Persepolis by Alexander very little of the religious scriptures was left. Then followed a period of darkness right up to 225 A. D. when Ardeshir Babekan founded the Sasanian Dynasty. Wha was then gathered together were some fragments and any one who examined critically and in a spirit of unimpassioned love of truth the texts of the Avesta could be convinced that it represented no tradition like the Vedas which were descended from father to son with marvellous precision and fidelity to the original. It was, therefore, the duty of those enlightened priests who had grasped this truth not to sit silent or to seek personal safety in retirement but to enlighten the mass of the Parsis regarding the later layers which had choked the teachings of Zoroaster which the West was re-discovering for us. He asked the Parsi community to encourage most cordially reforming priests like Erwad Dhalla, Dr. Pavri and Dr. Manek Unvala.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF EUROPEANS.

MORE CHANGES LIKELY.

(From Our Special Representative)

HYDERABAD (Dec.), Nov. 15.

With the timely issue of a press communique by the Government of India contradicting the misleading statements issued by "the Indian Daily Mail" on Hyderabad affairs, a sense of great relief prevails among the State peoples. All local papers have published the same in exceptionally bold letters.

As reported in my previous note H. E. H. the Nizam held a Darbar with Resident for about one hour from 4-30 till 5.30 p.m. this evening.

As was reported before no European is now said to be coming as Vice-President but the present Political Minister Nawab Nizamat Jung Bahadur M.A., L.L.B, (Cantab) is to work in addition to his own duties as Deputy President of the State Council.

Mr. Vernon probably Political Agnt, Travancore after having been relieved by Mr. Cotton, is reported, to have arrived here on 15th instant from Trivandram (Madras) as Revenue Minister, while Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur, the present Revenue Minister, will take over charge of the portfolio of Army and Medical Departments from Nawab Moin-ud-dowlah Bahadur who is to take possession back of his Paigah Jagir as already reported by me.

Col. Anderson, the present Residency Surgeon, is likely to succeed Dr. Khwaja Moinuddin, Chief Medical Officer, while the services of one Mr. Kent from British India are being secured in lieu of Nawab Sardar Nawaz Jung, the State Post-master General.

Rumours are, however, very strong that Asaf Nawaz Want Rai Murlidhar Bahadur, Sadrul Moham (Minister) Sarf-ai-Khas (Crownlands) will be pensioned off on account of ill-health. His place will be taken up by Nawab Qadar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, a retired Governor and a very popular and capable gentleman in the State, at present supervising the work of at least five departments of the Sarf-ai-Khas for the last 8 years The Secretaryship of the Sarf-ai-Khas which is vacant for a long time may be conferred uwon Nawab Rahim Yar Jung whose retirement was recently announced.

None of the above reports have yet been confirmed.

Further changes are to occur very shortly.

So far Maharaja Sir Krishen Prasad's position remains unaltered.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY COURT

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF EMPRESS MILLS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, November 15.

The following 30 gentlemen have been duly elected to the Nagpur University Court, by the registered graduates of Nagpur University:—

Dr. Sir H. S. Gour, Rao Bahadur R. R. Jayavant, Khan Bahadur H. M. Walayatullah, Rai Bahadur B. B. Gupta, and Messrs. K. B. Sheorey, G. H. Gokhale, W. G. Mandpe, D. K. Oka, a. S. Sathe, N. H. Bharucha, R. W. Date, G. C. Tambe, Y. K. Deshpande, P. B. Telang, T. N. Wazalwar, K. D. Panday, P. B. Sathe D. T. Mangalmoorti, N. P. Hirurkar, N. G. Oka, R. M. Bhagade, N. S. Sahasrabudhe, Dr. S. C. Roy, S. P. Banerjee, P. J. Registrar, A. R. Deshpande, G. R. Deo, W. R. Pandit, Lakshmi Narayan, and G. J. Bapat.

EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR.

The Fifty-second Annual Report of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Limited (Empress Mills, Nagpur), shows that the profit made by the Mills including the sum of Rs. 4,16,714 brought from the accounts of the last year amounts to Rs. 23,81,221-0-3, as against Rs. 29,60,464-3-6 of the last year. The dividend for the half year ended and on ordinary share at Rs. 16 per share, the same as declared last year. Expenditure under welfare work for the operatives was Rs. 93,592-7-2.

Since October 1924 the grain and cloth shops of the company have been closed the benefits which accrued to the operatives from these shops having been incorporated in the consolidated wages paid to workmen from that time.

To celebrate the golden jubilee of the Empress Mills so named because the day on which the Mills started working, the 1st of January 1877, was the day on which Queen Victoria assumed the title of "Empress of India"—the Directors recommend the payment, from and after 3rd of January 1927 of a bonus of Rs. 12 per share to such ordinary shareholders as may be on the company's register on the 11th December next. The directors have also sanctioned the payment of a bonus to workmen and staff.

Sir G. P. Roy, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs arrived at Nagpur on Monday last on an inspection tour Mrs. Bewoor, wife of the Post Master General, entertained Sir Ganeu and Lady Roy to an "At Home" on Tuesday evening.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER TO GO ON LEAVE?

"Hitavada" understands that His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, will proceed on three months' leave next year.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

LOSS of HUSBAND and FATHER

Rs. 45,000/-

WAS AWARDED AS DAMAGES.

In a recent case decided at the Bombay High Court, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Talyarkhan awarded Rs. 45,000/- as damages to the widow and heirs of a man who was killed in a motor car accident. The Car Owner was made to pay this amount. Have you, as a Motor Car Owner, transferred this liability to an Insurance Company? If not, for your own safety, allow THE JUPITER to protect you from such damages.

THE JUPITER is prepared to undertake all liabilities pertaining to Motor Car Accidents : : : : : : :

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FORT, - - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

GUJARATI LITERATURE.

MR. DIVATIA'S LECTURE.

Mr. N. B. Divatia delivered the first of his series of three lectures on Gujarati Literature, at the University, on Monday evening.

According to the programme notified, this lecture was devoted to a rapid survey of ancient Gujarati Literature, from the time of Narasinha Mehta upto that of the poet Dayaram.

Before dealing with representative poets of the period in detail, the lecturer made some very significant introductory remarks, discussing the place of any poet or literatur in relation to his times, agreeing with Carlyle's view that a great man is not so much the creature of his times as a creator of them, inasmuch as he expresses and propounds ideas and ideals generally much in advance of his times.

The lecturer confined the scope of his lectures to the poetic literature of Gujarat only.

The earliest Gujarati poetry, the lecturer said, was mainly and prominently religious, the only exceptions being a historical epic, the Kanhadade Prabandh," and a secular love-story, the "Madhavanala." The greater part of Narasinha Mehta's poetry is religious and devotional, as well as deeply philosophical. He has also written numerous pieces depiciting the love-episodes in the life of Krishna and the Gopis. Yet the trend of his poetry is devotional, with a depth of philosophy, coupled with beautiful poetic diction and rich imagination. Mr. Divatia quote dat length several instances illustrating all these characteristics.

The next poet—or rather poetess—taken up was the well-known devotee of Krishna, Mirabai. The lecturer showed with illustrations the intensely devotional and to some extent philosophical tone of her poetry.

Bhalan came next. For fear of overstepping the appointed time, the lecturer merely introduced this poet as the translator of Bana's "Kadambari, and passed on to Akho.

The outstanding characteristic of Akha's poetry is its Advaita philosophy. The lecturer here compared Akha's philosophy with that of Narasinha Mehta, showing how the former is a believer in intellectual philosophy and attainment through knowledge of the Absolute or Brahma (Jnanamarga), while the latter, Narasinha Mehta, is out and out a devotee, trying to attain Brahma through Love (Bhaktimarga). This difference in the philosophies of these two poets has had, as the lecturer pointed out, a distinct influence on the style and diction of their poetry. The poetry of Akha is, so to say, intellectual, while that of Narasinha Mehta is emotional, even his philosophical poems being instinct with deep emotion.

The lecturer here quoted and compared two individual pieces by Akha with, strange as it may sound, one of Wordsworth's, and with a piece by Shelly. The first resembled in thought, the second in imagery.

He then passed on to one whom he called "a towering personality," after the above poets, viz: Premanand. He left with a passing remark the controversial question of the authorship of certain plays attributed to Premanand, and dealt with his purely poetical works, showing his characteristics, and illustrating them by quotations.

The lecturer then took up Samal. Samal is the author of several stories in verse, which, it is asserted by some, were pictures of the social condition of his times. The lecturer, however, showed that these stories paint a condition of society which could not have existed, and as a matter of fact did not exist, in Samal's days. The poet rather conceived and painted a society as he would have wished it to be.

The last poet of this period is Dayaram. Dayaram was the first poet to make use of the form of poetry known as the "Garabi". In his hands, the Garabi assumed a beautiful form, full of indescribable grace and charm. The lecturer gave only two out of the numerous very lovely instances of Dayaram's "Garabis."

Mr. Divatia concluded his lecture with a few words of thanks to the audience.

MATERNITY AND INFANT. WELFARE.

LECTURE AT NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, Nov. 12.

The Nasik Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society celebrated the first Anniversary of its foundation on Thursday the 11th instant. This Branch was opened last year by the late Mr. Beytes, the popular Collector of Nasik District. A number of local ladies were invited to a meeting at which Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar, who recently returned from England, spoke on the various aspects of Maternity and Infant Welfare and the provision to be made by Public Bodies for the same. She described the work done in England and on the continent of Europe in this direction and brought home to the ladies present, the advantages of pre-natal care and the adoption of modern methods during and after delivery and the care of the babies generally which will go a great way in preventing the deaths of a number of babies and mothers.

IGATPURI BABY WEEK CELEBRATION.

Igatpuri has really stolen a great march over Nasik this year by undertaking to celebrate the Baby Week there. Dr. A. D. Soares with a band of enthusiastic workers formed a local committee and organised this show which was formally opened on the 11th instant by Mr. C. H. Bristow, the Collector of Nasik District who specially went there for this purpose. Dr. Jamshed Munsiff, the Assistant Director of Public Health, delivered a lecture on 'Public Health' and 'Co-operation'. He impressed on the people the benefits they would derive by having a clear idea of 'Health' and 'Sanitation' and how it would contribute to 'National Health' if the people intelligently co-operated. The Exhibition was arranged in the hall of the Railway Indian Institute where in addition to the several Red Cross and other posters and Charts dealing with Infant Welfare and Preventiable Diseases, the models supplied by the Poona Seva Sadan Society attracted large crowds. They were at once impressive and the vsitors enjoyed them very much.

The most outstanding feature of the Show was that an unusually large number of babies were brought for inspection and about 200 of them were examined by the Doctors' Sub-Committee for awarding Prizes. Mr. Devadhar, the Provincial Secretary of the National Baby Week and Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar, now the Divisional Secretary for the Central Division came down to-day from Bombay and delivered lecture this evening to a very largely attended audience of ladies and gentlemen. Thy were followed by Dr. (Mrs.) Wood and Dr. Kale of Nasik and the function for the day ended after the Cinema Show which attracted large crowds.

The Baby Week at Igatpuri will be closely followed by the Nasik District Co-operative Conference in the same Pandal on the 14th and 15th instant under the presidency of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, the President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Polling Day for Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan constituencies for the Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, November 19.

Polling Day for the European Constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

SATURDAY, November 20.

Counting of votes for non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan consttiuencies 11 a.m.

Polling Day for the Indian Commerce constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the Englishm mails sails at 2.30 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Naldera," at Aden.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

SUNDAY, November 21.

Public Meeting of the Shias of Bombay re. the All-India Shia Conference, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The office of the Bombay Shroff Association will be closed to-day (Thursday) in honour of the late Sir Lalubhai Asharam Shah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tottori Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 19th at daylight.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. N. S. Sahasrabudhe wil dleliver Lecture III of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship Lectures on the "Development and Malformations of the Organs of Digestion" at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, Byculla, today (Thursday) from 4 to 5 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A sitting of the All-India Vernacular Teachers' Association and U. P. Vernaeular Teachers' Association) will be held at Lucknow from 27th up to 29th December. All the teachers and those interested in the cause of the teacher are cordially invited to attend it.

APPEAL TO THE VOTERS.

The Joint Secretaries of th e "G" Ward Congress Committee thank the voters and workers of the Ward for the help they rendered to the Congress in rearning Mr. F. J. Canwalla. They now appeal to allt voters, cutitled to record their votes in the Assembly election to do their duty to the Congress by solidly voting for the Congress candidate Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

BOMBAY 'SHIAS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Shiah Conference, a public meeting of the Shias of Bombay will be held on Sunday the 21st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in Noorbagh to explain the aims and objects of the Conference and to elect delegates for the 19th session of the All-India Shia Conference to be held at Patna, during December, 1926.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Students of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools assembled in the Schhol on Wednesday (17th instant) and offered prayers for the soul of the late Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah who was the President of the Society for some years past. A speech was made by one of the teachers of the school, who gave a short sketch of his life and work and pointed the lesson to be learnt from the life of the late Justice. The schools were then closed for the day and will also remain closed to-day (Thursday).

BYCULLA DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee was held on Saturday the 13th instant, when the following members were elected for the Council of Management for 1926-27:

President: Jehangir B. Patel; Vice Presidents: Messrs. S. L. Silam and S. K. Pupala; Joint Secretaries: M. G. Bhandare, S. R. Bhatt and Munshi Mirza M. Ali. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. P. J. Mistri.

Members of the Council: Messrs. V. A. Desai; M. Atmaram, S. N. Punegar; S. S. Mirajkar; R. P. Gamla; D. V. Kelkar; Abdul Rehman; S. B. Awar; Khandubhai M. Naik and L. R. Bampel.

Nominations are invited for four delegates to be elected from this District. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this District Congress Committee should reach the Committee's office at No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, till 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday the 25th instant. In case of contest, date and time for the poll will be duly notified.

A CORRECTION.

The pomello tree photographed on the front page of the Sunday Edition of 14th instant is manured by the Ship Brand Fertilisers manufactured in the Chemical Works at Ambernath of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co. Theirs is a Swadeshi concern and not Swedish concern as wrongly described under the photograph owing to the Printer's mistake.

PNEUMONIA KILLS COOLIE.

Tukaram Limba, a coolie aged about 30, died while drawing along Carnac Road, a hand-cart on Tuesday afternoon. The cart was loaded with cycle accessories. The body of the deceased was removed to the morgue where a post-mortem examination held on Wednesday showed that death was caused by pneumonia.

"STAND THEE BEHIND ME," SATAN.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY'S RESPONSE.

Under the auspices of the local Swaraj Party, a well-attended public meeting was held last evening, at Luso-Indiano Hall in Thakurdwar when Messrs. Horniman, Nariman and Jamnadas Mehta spoke on the forthcoming Assembly election while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

REMOVE THE CANKER OF COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Nariman who opened the proceedings, Thakurdwar. Messrs. Horniman, Nariman giving him the splendid opportunity of addressing the Indian Christian community for the first time in his life. He was proud his community had many things in common with the Christian community in India. Both were minor communities but nevertheless they were the best advanced and enlightened in the whole of the country. The interests of India were as much of the Parsis and Indian Christians as of any other big community in the country. So far as civic and political matters were concerned the minor communities ought to be Indians first and sectarians afterwards.

Mr. Nariman added that it was his humble suggestion to the Indian Christian community that they should completely annihilate the Canker of Communalism that was corroding the political life of the country. Vote was not going to be a matter of personal obligation. It was a sacred trust to be utilized in the best interests of the country. Swaraj Party had an especial claim on the votes of Indian Christians inasmuch as that party had always championed the cause of minor communities in the Assembly and elsewhere.

PUPITY AND HONESTY IN POLITICS.

Mr. B.G. Horniman who followed said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had never betrayed the trust of the country and the Congress. His services in the Assembly had been solid and useful. He was a great student and an expert of a vast repute on matters regarding Finance and Currency, the stabilization of which was an immediate need before the country.

IDENTICAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who rose to address amidst vociferous cheering, apologised to the Indian Christian community for the manifesto he had addressed them that day. He was wrongly under the belief that the community was a "pocket borough" for Mr. Dumasia. He had often heard it said that the voters of the community were quite safe in Mr. Dumasia's pockets. He could not believe that an educated and enlightened community like the Indian Christians would surrender their political rights to a single individual, however talented and eminent the latter might be. He further added that in political and civic matters the interests of the major and minor communities, were exactly identical. For forty years the Congress had stuck to the programme of national advancement without reference to any race, creed or community, and on that merit alone, it deserved the unqualified support of every patriotic Indian, to whatever community and religion he might belong. Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was determined never to stoop so low as to accept or countenance any compromise of self-respect.

A maiden yet stirring speech of a Christian youth was exceedingly exhilarating at this stage of the meeting.

"STAND THEE BEHIND ME SATAN."

In her moving speech, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed that she was associated with the Christian community ever since she breathed her first breath in the mortal world. Her nurse was a Christian lady and used to call her Francisca. Mrs. Naidu exhorted the voters not to be beguiled by temptations. She made an apt allusion to a passage in the Bible where Lord Jesus Christ turned his back once and for ever to the temptations that were offered him and retorted, "Stand thee behind Me Satan." Continuing she added that Heaven and Hell were not away from the mortal world. They were of people's own creation. There was no better heaven than freedom and no worse hell than bondage.

The leaders of the Indian Christian community promised united support to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and the proceedings came to a close.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Major H. G. Vaux returned from leave by the s.s. "Pilsna" on the 16th instant and has resumed the duties of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following donations have been received by the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee:

From the Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for November, 1926, R200.

From N. M. Wadia Charities for September, 1926, R100.

From the Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Fort, R30.

From the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, fi10.

From Mrs. D. Gregson, R10.

From the 6th Presidency Magistrate's Court, R8 5.

BOXING

AT THE LA SCALA

NOBBY HALL WINS AGAIN.

The Boxing Tournament organised by the La Scala Cabaret and held on Wednesday night provided some interesting fighting and the large crowd which attended departed perfectly satisfied. The opening contest was a three round affair, which, however, only lasted two rounds as Milton David gave in to B. J. Guelzelar who was too strong for his opponent. The mexing between Mac Coutinho and V. Pereira over four rounds was an exciting affair. The latter who was the taller, began well, but his opponent kept after him all the time and got the verdict which was well deserved.

A STIRRING CONTEST.

Following this was an exhibition bout between Joe Attridge and N. Sahier, which provided ample amusement, the former combining his well-known tricks with some clever boxing.

And then came one of the best fights seen in Bombay for a long time. R. S. Oomrigar, the popular local boxer, fased Driver A. Coultas of the Royal Artillery, Kirkee. The latter was a hard-hitting little machine and as fit as the proverbial fiddle. Both men set to with a will and after six stirring rounds the soldier obtained the verdict. The loser received a nasty wound over the forehead but continued fighting pluckily till the end despite the fact that blood was flowing over his face. He received a tremendous ovation at the end.

The four round contest between Russi Engineer and A. Aliar was a fair affair, the former winning.

THE TOP-LINER.

Now came the tit-bit of the evening, a ten round return bout between Milton Kubes and Seaman Nobby Hall, Ex-Light-Weight Champion of Europe. The seaman was fitter than on the previous occasion and carried the fight to his opponent throughout the ten rounds. Kubes almost entirely discarded his left, relying chiefly on a right lead to the body, a habit which is hardly commendable in a champion. This gave rise to overmuch in fighting, a branch in which Hall excels, consequently Kubes suffered in the exchanges. Hall gave an exhilarating display. The fight improved as it drew to a close and the last round was a real exciting one. Hall won fairly comfortably on points. Both men came in for an ovation.

The last fight of the evening proved to be a farce.

Kid Charlie scrambled through two rounds with Reggie Dot, but in the next the latter was disqualified for holding in spite of several warnings. Captain Fox did just the right thing in taking this step and if some more examples could be made it would tend to make boxing a cleaner and more interesting sport. Boxing is essentially a noble art in which men are expected to stand up and fight, and if some people attempt to alter this idea the sooner they are suppressed the better will it be for the sport.

During he course of the evening Capt. Fox announced that Nobby Hall, Milton Kubes and Joe Attridge had generously offered to take part without remuneration in a tournament to be held on the coming Wednesday for the benefit of the Ex-Services' Association. Later on Sir Victor Sassoon undertook to defray all the expenses

The officials were:—

Referee:—Capt. W. Fox, O.B.E., M.C.
Judges:—Capt. C. M. Flanders and W. Hitch, Esq.
Timekeeper—E. M. Rose, Esq.
Medical Officer;—Dr. W. Forde.
M.C.:—A. Shepherd, Esq.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

GOOD TURN-OVER IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

In the share market in jutes, there was again a good turnover in this section at steady prices. Towards the close however, further profit taking was evident. Coals were quiet without any quotable change though New Kessurgurrah are wanted. Teas were steady unchanged. Midnapore Zemindary are marked down while B. I. Corporations are wanted at late rates, Carew Sugars are up about 3 points. In banks Central Bank is marked up. Government securities were in buyers favour. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 77/8, 4 per cent. new loan 1930/70 88/14, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 108, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 106/13, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926/41 168/4.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 28/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1500.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 102.

Jutes:—Albion 500, Alliance 527, Auckland 275, Barnagore 199, Ludge Budge 515, Chapdany 178, Cheviot 308, Clive 57/12, Craig 5/1, Dalhousie 442/8, Empire 55, Fort William 323, Fort Gloster 880, Gourepore 735, Hooghly ord. 82/8, Howrah 43, Hukamchand ord. 13/14, Kamarhatty 660, Lawrence 6/9, Lansdowne 295, Naihati 487, National 31/11, Northbrook 54/8, Orient 255, Presidency 8, Reliance 71, Standard 170, Union 584, Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 6/12, Hurrakur 20/12, Equitable 20/8, Jainty Central 3/10, New Kessurgarh 3/6, New Kendah 5, Raneegunge 33/2, Searsole 5, Burma Finance and Mining 6/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ord. 9/5, B I. Coporation ord. 4/8, Madan Theatres 4/5, Bengal Paper ord. 32/4, Midnapore Zemindary 139/8.

Tea Companies:—Biahnauth 35/12, Nokhuri 29, Central Cachar 121, Chandypore 171, East India 25/4, Hattikkira 29, Hasimara 42/12, Joybirpara 27/12, Namburnadi 13/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fourteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentyseven thirtyseconds pence. —A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

17th November.

Previous Closing Rate	13.04
To-day's Opening Rate	13.09
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	13.15
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

17th November.

Previous Closing Rate	6.96
To-day's Opening Rate	6.96
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	7.04
Difference	+.08
Sewri	258-8-0
Khandi	258-8-0

MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPT. SOCIAL.

For the first time in the history of the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality a social gathering was arranged by the staff on Sunday last at Badar Baug, Balaram Street.

Amongst others R. G. Robottom, K. P. Guzder, S. N. Chaubal, B.A., and R. P. Desai, (Municipal Secretary) were present. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, (Chairman of the Standing Committee), presided on the occasion. Mr. F. A. Nizami in his welcome address complimented the organizer on the success of the gathering and appealed for unity and co-operation amongst the staff. Mr. Gole who followed Mr. Nizami then delivered a lecture giving an account of the working of the Department and the importance and the position of the Department in the whole of the Bombay Municipality.

Rao Bahadur Pai emphasised the importance of the Department to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and realized its position as he had put in some years of his service in this Department sympathised with the whole staff and admired the honest and loyal service of the Department in the cause of the Municipality. He added that he had fully realized the difficulties and grievences of the Department, but they were advised to wait and to exert themselves honestly and peacefully, for the cause of the service they had undertaken and to go on representing their case to the higher authorities who are also sympathetic and their efforts will bear a fruit.

Mr. Robottom, Assessor and Collector, agreed with what Rao Bahadur Pai had told them, and he also welcomed the idea of a Union or Associaition for the whole of the Municipal Staff, and it would be a happy day if one could be organized on the line suggested by Rao Bahadur Pai.

After partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

YET ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY

A pathetic tale, of two more primus stove fatalities was narrated at the Court of Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner on Tuesday morning.

Jaribai, a young woman lived with her husband Mohanlal Juttia at Kandewadi. On October 31, while the deceased was preparing meals on a primus stove, her saree caught fire. Her husband tried to put out the flames and he too received severe burns. A relative residing in Bombay removed the couple to the J. J. Hospital where Mohanlal succumbed on the next day. Jaribai who was burnt all over her body died of septecaemia on Monday.

The Coroner's Jury at an inquest held on Tuesday recorded a verdict of death by septecaemia following accidental burns

ANOTHER PAPER FOR LAHORE.

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The "Nation" is reappearing as a daily Swarajist organ and its first issue was published this morning. Jang Bahadur Singh, its editor, adumbrating the policy of the paper writes:—In the "Nation" the aspirations of nationalist India will be vividly mirrored. We will prevent the sacred flame of nationalism from being extinguished by wild raging story of communal passions. We will fight tenaciously and tirelessly for every righteous cause. In the fight for India's liberation we will invariably be found in the vanguard of the legion.—A. P.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DISSOLUTE HABITS.

The inquest touching the death of Habib Kaloo, a pinjaru aged 30 years who died on Nov. 1, was concluded by the City Coroner on Tuesday when the Jury recorded a verdict of death by shrinking up of the liver due to excessive dissolute habits.

It will be recalled that the viscera of the deceased was sent to the Chemical Analyser who reported that no poison was detected in it.

The Jury recorded a verdict as above.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th November to 6 a.m. of 17th November, 1926:

Small-pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 85.

LATE SIR L. A. SHAH.

POLICE COURT'S TRIBUTE.

Before the regular work of the Esplanade Police Court began on Wednesday morning the members of the Police Court Bar and all the City Magistrates gathered in the Court of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and high tributes were paid to the late Sir Lalubhai Shah.

Mr. Rangnekar, addressing those assembled in the court room said: "Before we begin the work of the day, I have a very sad and solemn duty to perform. I refer to the death of Sir Lalubhai Shah who suddenly passed away in the early hours of yesterday morning. Till Monday evening he was at his work full of life and energy, but death knocked at his door with rapid suddenness and he is now on the other side of the grave.

A GREAT JUDGE.

Sir Lalubhai was a great judge, a good man and a sincere friend. For 13 years he filled his office with high distinction and credit maintaining fully the best traditions of the bench and the bar. I am sure you will all agree with me, and it is no exaggeration,—when I say that he never made an enemy either at the Bar or outside,—so courteous to all he was, so warm-hearted in his sympathies and yet so rightly impartial.

MAN OF INFINITE CHARM.

It seems almost impossible to portray through spoken or written word the subtle influence of a man like Sir Lalubhai, a man of infinite charm and genial temper, the charm of a man in the full vigorour of his mind and body and in the full swing of his energy unimpaired by age or disease. I am sure we shall always remember him and the great example he has set to us all.

"DIED BEFORE HIS TIME."

He died before his time but he did good genuine work in many spheres of activity and when we think of him in the days that are ahead we shall always remember him with one feeling only, namely that the heart which has always beaten with noble impulses but has suddenly ceased to beat has to some extent bettered the traditions of mankind. It will always be a source of immense consolation to us that he died in harness, fearless and upright till the end in the midst of the great work which he loved so well." 6

BAR'S ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. N. Saher and P. N. Godinho on behalf of the members of the bar fully associated themselves with the expression of regret at the death of and appreciation of the greatness of Sir Lalubhai Shah.

REFERENCE IN HIGH COURT.

A touching reference to the sad demise of the late Sir Lalubhai Shah was made by the Bench and the Bar at the High Court on Wednesday morning when the court room was packed with the Barristers, Advocates, Pleaders, and members of the general public. All the judges were also present.

The Chief Justice Sir Amberson Marten, said that they had met under the shadow of a great public and personal loss, and referred feelingly to the last talk he had with the deceased the previous day.

Referring to Sir Lalubhai's career, the Chief Justice said he owed his success entirely to his merits and character, and to no favour or any fortuitous circumstance. His sound knowledge of Hindu law had given ground for hope that he would be appointed to the Privy Council where his services would have been invaluable in dealing with cases involving Hindu law. He was also well versed in criminal law and procedure. He (the Chief Justice) had decided about 1,000 cases with the late Sir Lalubhai and the latter's presence by his side had given him confidence in dealing with any matter. The deceased devoted a large part of his time and money for public and charitable purposes in his quiet way without any ostentation or advertisement. His end was happy, because he died in harness. Sir Lalubhai had shown how Indians and Europeans could co-operate for public good.

PRIVILEGE AND EDUCATION.

The Chief Justice then paid a glowing tribute to the deceased's ability and character and acknowledged with gratitude the great help he had received from the latter in understanding Indian law and Indian conditions. "To know him was alike a privilege and an education" he said.

The Chief Justice then referred to a telegram he had received from the Governor who expressed his desire to be represented at Sir Lalubhai's funeral, and the deep sympathy of himself and Lady Wilson for Lady Shah and her family.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate General and Mr. P. B. Shinge the Government Pleader associated themselves with the above sentiments on behalf of the Original Bar and Appellate Side pleaders respectively.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR LALUBHA

Great speculation is rife in Bombay as to who will fill up the vacancy in the Bombay High Court caused by the sudden death of Sir L. A. Shah. It is fairly assumed that the Hon. Justice Mr. S. S. Patkar would be confirmed as a judge of His Majesty's High Court while Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate will again be promoted as an Additionall Judge. In that case Mr. H. P. H. Dastur will act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. N. T. Junglewalla, as Sixth Presidency Magistrate.

Men and Matters.

Research is the rule now, research in agriculture, in this and that—even in men's political antecedents. The last is a promising field, especially when you rummage in old private correspondence. At a pinch you can quote chapter and verse to prove your rival's inconsistencies. If this species of research is not very common, it is because most men quickly remember that they live in glass houses.

* * * *

Research in the ways of the elephant is essayed by a writer in the current number of the "Deccan College Magazine." He thus explains the familiar picture of Vishnu saving an elephant from an alligator:

* * * * *

Two Gandharva brothers, Haha and Huhu by name, waged an interminable fratricidal war all their life and carried it even into their next life, when they were cursed to become, one an elephant and the other an alligator. Even when thus parted, the elephant found one of his legs in the jaws of the alligator and was saved only by Vishnu.

Moral: Brothers should remember Haha and Huhu. Vishnu saves only in the next life.

* * * *

Apropos of our recent notes on buses and bus traffic in the city, we would like to indicate one or two real grievances which are the subject of complaints from taxi-owners and taxi drivers. There are about twelve hundred to fifteen hundred taxis plying for hire in the city with about twelve taxi stands only, and in some parts of the city there are no stands at all. The taxi driver is thus compelled to ply for hire off his stand and is immediately hauled up by the traffic police, and is made to pay of a fine, which in most cases comes from the pockets of the owner. There is no room for him at the stand, no right to ply off the stand and so he finds himself between the devil and the deep sea.

* * * *

What, however, is a Chinese puzzle to the people who use taxis is why the taxi stands are so few and far between. At the Victoria Terminus, one has to use a pair of brass lungs to hail a taxi at the G.P.O. stand, while in the northern part of the city you may count yourself lucky if you see a taxi at all.

* * * *

"G. K. N." writes:—"We, as Asiatics, cannot condemn the principles of Bolshevism offhand. On the other hand, we have to note, first, that these principles have been known to be considerably modified in practice and, second, that the Soviets have not yet shown any disposition to let us into their confidence. If the government of the people according to their ideals is all for the benefit of the masses, it is strange that the Bolshevik Russians take no steps to acquaint the world at large with the actualities in Russia. If their gospel spells unadulterated good to groaning humanity the doors of Russia should be flung wide open to foreigners. Instead, we still find galling restrictions and vexatious passport barriers which arouse our suspicions."

* * * *

"Here are three extracts from their own recent Bulletin in English. They show the progress of the aeroplane service in Mid-Asia, the investigations into the past of the Iranian Tajiks, and how far the amenities of civilization like the cinema have penetrated the least known corners of High Asia like the Pamirs:—

* * * *

"1,000,000 Aero-Versts Across Central Asia. The 'Dobroliet' in Central Asia has covered the first million kilometres of air itinerary. For the three years of work of tro "Dobroliet", there were neither any victims nor any considerable damage. Two regular lines exist at present: Bukhara-Termez-Dushambe, 730 klm. long and Bukhara-Khiva 480 klm. long. Two new lines are being established: Leninsk-Khiva-Tashauz, and the second, Samarkand-Dushambe. On the second line, in view of the mountainous country, many motor aeroplanes will be put. The distance from Bukhara to Afghan frontier covered formerly by camels in two to three months, is now covered in 5—6 hours."

* * * *

"The scientific work of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, representing part of the great investigation of Iranian nationalities (Tadjiks being one of them) undertaken by the Academy in 1913, was continued this year in Tadjikistan. The Scientific Expedition of the Academy of Sciences this year collected many evidences of material and spiritual culture, folklore and language."

* * * *

"In April of the current year a local association of "Friends of Soviet Cinema" was created in the autonomous Gorno-Badakhansky district. A council was elected which immediately started work. At first a small group, it started growing, attracting more and more new members. A nucleus was first organised in the district centre, but in a month branches were organised all over Pamir, attracting into work not only Europeans but nomads-Kirgees and dehkans-Tadjiks.

* * * *

A London paper announcing the breaking of a number of engagements, wonders if even Cupid has gone on strike. Why not? In the good old days Cupid has to attend to a man or woman but once in his or her life time. Possibly he cannot stand the strain of the present multiple shifts.

* * * *

"The second was the extraordinary improvement in Australian wines since a few years ago."

This from a London paper. We wonder if Mr. Fowler would allow this use of the word "since" as correct English.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)
The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926
The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926
The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

The Assembly elections for the City of Bombay are to take place to-day, and Bombay expects every voter to do his duty, his whole duty and nothing but duty. Fortunately for the voters their task in this election is comparatively simple, if only they keep an open mind. Take first the general non-Mahomedan Constituency. For the two seats there are three candidates, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Congress Swarajist), Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Congress Responsivist), and Mr. Dumasia (non-Congress Independent). To-day is an important day. By returning its representatives, Bombay will announce its determination to fight or sit still in the Legislative Assembly. As we have always said in these columns, the one need of the country to-day is a united solid opposition to the bureaucracy, which has gone on chuckling over our differences and becoming insolent and intoxicated with power in the same measure as our differences have increased. We ask our readers to accept one test for determining their choice—the test as to whose presence in the Legislative Assembly will make possible a strong, united and critical Opposition. We ask the voters to judge of the candidates by this test, and if they do so, without fear of contradiction we say that the claims of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stand high. Until recently they were comrades in arms, and we can recall the time a few years ago when they were daily companions in their public activity. It is unfortunate that subsequent differences made joint work impossible, but we are not without hope that, when their personal differences are forgotten, they will once more join hands and work in unity.

We must express our strongest abhorrence of the calumnies that are being daily published against Mr. Jayakar in a section of the press, as also the fulminations of the "Indian National Herald" which has made clear its anxiety to see that Mr. Jayakar is defeated and Mr. Dumasia is elected. The advocates of this view in their partisan frenzy forget that, by securing Mr. Jayakar's defeat they would do incalculable harm to the country's cause. We feel certain that when the din and dust of this strife are left behind, they will regret the use of obloquy towards persons who have served India nobly in the past. About Mr. Jayakar's record we need not remind our readers. Since 1916 he has been in the forefront of political agitation. He took a prominent part in the Home Rule League movement, went to the Punjab giving up his excellent practice at the High Court, as Pandit Malaviya said, at a moment's notice, and was extremely helpful in the preparation and publication of the evidence and Report of the Committee appointed by the Congress. He worked with Mahatmaji to the best of his power. In the heyday of Non-co-operation he had his differences on certain points like the triple boycott, but notwithstanding them he contributed his best to the credit side of the national movement, viz., his coveted position at the Bar and the magnificent donation of Rs. 25,000. Later on he was of great use to the Swaraj Party, being one of the three or four individuals that guided the inner concerns of that Party by his wise counsel. He was a trusted and valued co-adjutor of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the late Deshabandhu Das. His work in the Bombay Council has not yet been adequately appreciated. He enabled the disunited groups, of whom the Swarajists with a minority of 25 formed one, to combine into a solid Opposition which he led with tact, sagacity, grace and effect. No one has appreciated his work better than the Mahatma himself, who wrote about it in characteristic terms as "the courteous and almost imperceptible inroads made by Mr. Jayakar on the might and power of the bureaucracy." The excellence of Mr. Jayakar's work in the Bombay Council lay in the fact that that it was done so unostentatiously that only those who felt its effect noticed its far-reaching influence. On all important questions he led the Opposition with courage, and many of his political opponents like Mr. Nariman even in the midst of the present quarrels recognize his value and desire to pass under his leadership once more. He was the one outstanding personality in the Council, and he and Mr. Nariman formed a magnificent combination each supplementing the needs of the other. Mr. Jayakar often added grace and popularity to questions which he discussed, for instance, the resolution relating to the return of Mr. Horniman, which he lifted from a merely personal matter into a constitutional issue, and we have heard many members say to us that when they heard Mr. Jayakar's contribution to the debate on that resolution they gave their vote freely, although on personal grounds they might have voted against it. Later on Mr. Jayakar courageously sounded his difference of views from orthodox Swarajists. Inferior men would not have dared to differ and thereby risk what was a coveted place of distinction and popularity in the midst of loyal associates. Mr. Jayakar, however, risked it for his conscientious differences and resigned it without any hesitation. He is now standing for the higher Legislature. We feel certain that his merits will be recognized by the public. In the columns of the paper which has become the centre of the evil propaganda against Mr Jayakar, publication was given yesterday morning to a letter written by him in May, 1926. He states therein that he would not fight against Dr. Paranjpye but 'keep his seat safe' for him so far as he was concerned. We warn our readers who may be inclined to agree with the view of the "Indian National Herald" that the letter was written at a time when Mr. Baptista was not a Party candidate. As Mr. Jayakar points out in another column, the letter was written a few days after the Sabarmati Pact was broken, when Party adjustments had not taken place. When so viewed, it loses its sting. It is necessary, before public men in the position of Mr. Jayakar are accused of treachery to their colleagues that clearer proofs should be produced. We deplore that a paper in the position of our contemporary should have been guilty of the suggestion of treachery against a man of Mr. Jayakar's patriotism and chivalry on such flimsy evidence. Such reckless, unworthy, and unfair accusations offend both against public decency and the traditions of the Congress whose name and authority are prostituted by those who make them. And the pity of it is that these attempts to prejudice the Christian community against Mr. Jayakar are made by the very persons who are loudest in denouncing communalism. We need hardly recommend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta He has done valuable work in the Legislative Assembly. As he stands on the Congress ticket, we feel certain that he will have no difficulty in securing substantial support. His record of work in the Assembly is such that the voters will not forget him, even apart from the position he occupies as a Congress candidate. He is a vigorous critic of Government and in a short time has distinguished himself by the laborious study with which he prepares his case and the clearness with which he presents it before the Assembly.

The task of the Muslim voters is easier. Mr. Jinnah is from every right point of view head and shoulders above his rivals. In his letters that we have already published he has nailed to the counter every narrow-minded and even malicious charge brought against him. Mr. Jinnah is an acknowledged all-India leader. His unquestioned ability, his sterling patriotism and his long record of devoted service to his country merited an unopposed return. We will say with all emphasis that to keep him out from the Assembly will be a national disaster. Apart from the other services which are expected of him in the next session of the Legislative Assembly, as for instance, with reference to the Reports of the Skeen and Currency Committees, as also the question of Railways and Indianisation, Mr. Jinnah happens to be the one man in India to-day who, by his previous record, is likely to be accepted as a link between Hindus and Mahomedans. The services he rendered to the country when he brought about approximation between the All-India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress can never be forgotten. This alone should entitle him to the suffrage of his co-religionists. Prejudice has been created against him in orthodox circles, but we feel certain that the good sense of the Muslim community will ultimately assert itself and Mr Jinnah will be returned to the Assembly. We regret that Mr. Hasseinbhoy A. Lalji is determined to go to the end of this contest. He has succeeded in obtaining the vote of his electors for the Bombay Legislative Council. He has done very good work there and has a record of which he has reason to be proud. It is difficult to see why he should not be content with the prospect of making that record even brighter during the next three years. We are not yet without hope that at the last minute good counsels will prevail and that both Mr. Lalji and Mr. Barodawalla will see the wisdom of leaving Mr. Jinnah unopposed in his seat. Men like Mr. Jinnah ought to be returned unopposed as Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. V. J. Patel have been. If it was possible to do this in the case of these Hindu leaders, we fail to see why a similar courtesy should not have been shown to Mr. Jinnah by his Mahomedan brethren.

HANDLOOM OR CHARKHA.

Dr. Mann described the Court for Subsidiary Industries at the Poona Agricultural Show as the Court of Courts. He did so because he has realised from his wide experience that unless the ryots have a subsidiary home industry, most of them will ever remain on the verge of starvation. The pertinent question, then, is which subsidiary industry will suit the majority of the poor ignorant ryots. Many industries like weaving, spinning, sugar or gul making, poultry farming, fruit and vegetable growing were exhibited at the Show. But it should be obvious that all except the first two can suit only few, as they require much more capital or technical skill than the average ryot possesses, not to speak of the restricted market for the products of those industries. As regards the first two, weaving and spinning, many cities of the charkha ask: "Why not universalise hand-weaving only as it yields eight annas a day, whereas handspinning gives only two annas?" This question Mahatma Gandhi answers in the current number "Young India". He points out from facts that, because of its difficulty and complexity, weaving can, in most cases, be only a main industry but not a supplementary one. Even otherwise, and even if all foreign or Indian mill-made cloth could be excluded, at the most nine million weavers working at the rate of two hours per day would be required to produce the 4,661 million yards of cloth that the country needs. What of the many more millions left out? To these hand-spinning is the only available cottage industry. It is, however, understood that all those who can ply some other more lucrative industry are certainly most welcome to do so. If the thousands who rightly respect and call upon others to respect Congress mandates in other matters would respect the mandate about Khaddar, the charkha would have a great future before it.

AMBASSADOR OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO MUSLIM VOTERS.

The decent and legitimate limits of electioneering tactics have surely long since been overstepped by the political and personal opponents of Mr. Mohmed Ali Jinnah both in the method and matter of hostile propaganda which has been carried on against him, purporting to prove his unfitness to be an authentic representative of the Muslims of Bombay.

Much of the controversy stands self-condemned from the outset by the very source from which it emanates, for instance the malicious and grossly distorted version broadcast by the protagonists of the Zia-ul-Islam in regard to Mr. Jinnah's speech in 1912 on Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill But it is lamentable when a man of Maulana Shaukat Ali's position and responsibility is betrayed by his private prejudices into making reckless and petulant allegations which he would find difficult to substantiate against a Muslim nationalist of Mr. Mohmed Ali Jinnah's distinguished record of public service.

A National Asset.

I hold no special brief for Mr. Jinnah, nor do my political ideals and programmes coincide with his present politics. But he is a single-hearted and devoted patriot, whose courage, independence and utter freedom from sectarian madness are national assets of high value; he is moreover one of the very few men in India who have been able to balance with steadfast hands between the interests of their community and the large interests of the country without detriment to either and with absolute loyalty to both.

Some of Maulana Shaukat Ali's accusations are too private to call for a serious reply. But it is either woeful lack of knowledge or wilful lack of memory on his part when he charges Mr. Jinnah with a deliberate detachment from all the great Muslim movements of recent years.

Service to Khilafat Cause.

As a new comer Maulana Shaukat Ali might be forgiven his ignorance of Mr. Jinnah's initiative and labours during the Tripoletan War; but so vigilant and omniscient a champion of the Khilafat cannot surely be oblivious of all the manifold activities carried on at home and abroad by prominent Muslims in the Islamic cause. Mr. Jinnah has always been a quiet ambassador rather than a demagogue in the market place and his less spectacular modes of work for the national welfare are not therefore the less valuable or enduring. It may not be generally known but it is true that his persuasion and earnest appeal on behalf of the Mussalmans of India played a real part in influencing the Government of India to send the now famous and historic despatch over which the late Mr. Montagu resigned. But his more public contributions to the Khilafat cause are widely known. In London his fearless and stirring denunciation of British policy and Britain's broken pledges at a meeting convened under the auspices of Lord Lamington made a far-reaching impression by its vigour, indignation and fervent championship of Islamic rights. His presentation of the Muslim case at the deputation of the Muslim League to the Secretary of State for India in 1919; his moving speech at the sessions of the Muslim League held in Calcutta in 1920 when he spoke of Turkey being subjected to a "death warrant and not a treaty," are some of the items I casually recall from a long list of selfless labours for his community which are in themselves an effective denial of the idle charges that Maulana Shaukat Ali has levelled against him. His services to the larger national causes are too weighty and too diverse to be enumerated here.

But the supreme reason why Mr. Mohmed Ali Jinnah is the fittest representative of the Muslims, not of Bombay only but the whole of India's lies in the just tribute which the late Mr. Gokhale paid him in calling him the "best Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity."

SAROJINI NAIDU.

LATE SIR LALUBHAI SHAH

(BY "K")

The sudden death of Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah removes from our midst a citizen and a Judge who cannot be easily replaced. His shrewd native common sense, a heritage of his community (Bania) to which he belonged, and scrupulous sense of fairness, coupled with infinite patience, made him an admirable judge. He always studied the cases, specially criminal, that came before him with a tenaciousness found rarely in a counsel or a Vakil; indeed, it would not be any exaggeration to say that he knew the facts and different aspects of a criminal case more than counsel arguing it. His treatment of the Bar was exemplary. He never forgot that he was once a junior himself and accordingly never failed to encourage and hearten them. His judgments were distinguished by their thoroughness and erudition. After being raised to the Bench he took special pains to make himself conversant with all the varied ramifications of Hindu Law in original, and the result was that his decisions on that somewhat complicated and difficult branch of law were replete with logic and lucidity. The news of his sudden death—because till Monday evening he was arguing with the learned Advocate-General question in the Full Bench (of which he was a member), case of 'Suits for Land" with great energy—was received with great sorrow by all those who had anything to do with the Courts, the Bench, Counsel, Pleader, Bars; the Attorneys and the staffs. There has been a genuine and uniform expression of sympathy going out from all those who learnt about it. He was not only a good Judge, but a good social reformer and educationist. No poor student who appealed to him went away disappointed. No measures of Social Reform failed to meet with sympathy and encouragement from him. A champion of the education of women, he gave his time, money and help to various institutions, from girls' schools right upto Prof. Karve's University. He was so free from malice or any mean qualities and so very social, that not one amongst the numerous persons in whose contact he came, both in his official and private capacities, would be found harbouring any unkind feeling or uttering any unkind word about him. It is difficult to replace him: numerous institutions will feel the want of his presence. His modesty and retiring nature made people think that he did not like to mix with others. But really it was the other way. Not only Ahmedabad, his birth place, Gujarat his own province, but the whole of the Presidency mourns his loss. May his soul rest in peace!

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Mr. Jayakar's Refutation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Indian National Herald" publishes this morning what may be regarded as its trump card in its campaign against me. It accuses me of treachery to Mr. Baptista on the basis of an old letter. In its zeal to damn me it fails to notice the date of the letter, namely, 10th May 1926. That letter was written 5 days after the Sabarmati Pact was broken when everything was in the melting pot and Mr. Baptista had not announced his candidature for the University seat. Mr. Baptista was selected as a party candidate on the 19th of June. His candidature was announced on the 13th of July, and his manifesto appeared in the Party's papers on the 27th of July. I challenge my critics to produce a single scrap of paper, after Mr. Baptista had been accepted as a Party candidate, in which I or any other responsible member of the Party have said a single word not favouring Mr. Baptista's candidature or indicating sentiments hostile to the same.

The letter in question was written to Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, who is now taking a violent part in this agitation. When I stood for the University seat in the 1923 elections, he refused to give me any help on the ground that I was not doing any public good by opposing a man of Dr. Paranjpye's attainments. This time, therefore, in asking his help for my candidature, I did make a special point that I was not opposing Dr. Paranjpye, but so far as I was concerned, I was "leaving the seat safe" for him to be contested against any other candidate that might appear. It is no use digging out old letters written prior to the material date and charging people with treachery on their basis.

The fact of the matter is that the leading men of my Party did try their best to persuade Mr. Baptista not to risk the University seat. He was too valuable a man to be risked on an uncertain seat like the University, but Mr. Baptista adhered to his original decision. We then accepted Mr. Baptista as our candidate and announced formally his candidature on the 13th of July. Since then we gave Mr. Baptista all our support, but unfortunately, owing to his open espousal of the cause of two Independent candidates who were opposing our Party's candidates, one in the Indian Legislative Assembly and the other in Bombay North, had weakened seriously the sense of allegiance and loyalty due to him as the Vice-President of the Party. Mr. Baptista himself would recognize this without hesitation, but notwithstanding this difficulty, we gave him every support on the platform and privately. It is unnecessary here to go into the full details of all that my Party did for Mr. Baptista from time to time in and out of Bombay. A statement prepared by the Secretary of our Party in

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

A Imperial Tonic.

"The tour had been an Imperial tonic," said Sir William Himbury after a tour in India and British Africa in the interests of the British Cotton-Growing Association. A typical Imperialist, he surveys the Sukkur Barrage Scheme, the Sutlej Valley Scheme and other agricultural schemes from the point of view of the British commercialist. He is, therefore, sorry that "the policy of Indianisation had caused disintegration among agricultural staffs." But the polidy itself was intended to cause a certain kind of disintegration, and, after all, there are interests in India other than British cotton interests, which merit a little recognition. Sir William, however may comfort himself with the thought that even in the absence of British commercial travellers, his interests are safe in the hands of Sir Basil Blackett, who is even now preparing a drastic Imperial tonic for the Indian agriculturist.

The Happy Family.

The Maharajah of Burdwan is very pleased with the progress of the Imperial Conference in London and at a reception to the Dominion and Indian representatives by the University College, London, he expressed the opinion that they were at the Conference a very happy family. There are subject races of the British Empire to whom this picture of a happy family will appear a most grotesque perversion of truth, and they can easily understand the real nature of the "representation" of India when they see the nominee of the British officialdom in India expatiating upon the blessings of the Empire with greater zeal and more frequency than those who represent its self-governing parts. There are persons in the "happy family" who are there as underdogs, because in their helplessness they cannot as yet get out of that servile and abject position and the Maharajah of Burdwan ought to know this.

A Vain Search.

The Radical Press in England realises this far better than the Maharajah of Burdwan. The "New Leader," for example, has no illusions about the real nature of the "happy family." It points out that several questions await solution before the family really can feel united. It also wants to know whether the family has a "moral ideal" to offer. "The painful question of the status of Indian settlers in South Africa," says the Labour journal, "is still a barrier to any policy of conciliation in India." This is one of the chief obstacles to that Empire unity, that ideal of closer contact and of mutual appreciation of which so much is talked about at Guildhall and other banquets. The "New Leader" proceeds to remark with blunt emphasis about the existence of another stumbling block in the way of Empire unity: "The Colour Bar legislation in the same Dominion is big with menace for the future, for it must check the advance of native races which are rapidly acquiring the ambition to develop the human faculties which they share with White men." As regards Kenya the paper finds that British rule there "rests on the alienation, in the interests of White planters, of lands which were once a native possession." One can understand how difficult is the search for a "moral ideal" of a "happy family" of this type.

Not Good for India.

The question by Mr. Wardlaw-Milne in the House of Commons about undesirable films being exported to India is part of a wider propaganda amongst the British Imperialists who resent that films sent out to Africa and the East should be of a nature likely to do "harm to the prestige and authority of the governing white races." In a letter to the "Times," Sir Hesketh Bell lamented recently the marked decrease of respect towards Europeans in Africa owing to the coloured races being given the opportunity of seeing films in which white people commit "crimes of every category" and which screen the "deplorable antics of white women." India will be glad if she is spared films of the pornographic variety, but the attempt to send out to this country screen dramas which show that the white races are nothing but angelic in their behaviour will miserably fail. The film is not the only source which gives India a knowledge of the life and ways of European society.

An Effective Protest.

The mischievous attempt to create a bias against the Madrasee community in the city has created a hornet's nest round "The Evening News of India." The effective protest made at the monster meeting of the Madrasees on Tuesday showed how bitterly this community, which has always received a welcome in Bombay and can always be assured of it, resented the attempt to create bitterness between Madrasee Brahmins and other communities in this city. As a speaker pointed out at the meeting, fraternal relations with other communities had been "the characteristic of the life of the South Indian community," and "they shall continue" he declared "in spite of the 'Evening News.'" Our contemporary will do well to make the "amende honorable," and express its regret for having cast unmerited aspersions on the South Indian Brahmins in Bombay.

SIMLA PERTURBED.

BUILDING UP NEW TRADITIONS.

"NO INDEPENDENT CAN FORM PARTY."

PRESIDENT-ELECT'S STIRRING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
TANJORE, Nov. 16.

Immediately after the results were announced Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, the successful candidate and the large concourse of people that had assembled in front of the Corporation Buildings repaired to the adjoining grounds where the President-elect of the Congress addressed them. He said:

HOUR OF NATIONAL REJOICING.

"This is undoubtedly the hour of great national rejoicing. The rejoicing is not unmixed with that grave responsibility which, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, I have undertaken. The voters of the City of Madras as well as those of the many parts of this Tamil Nadu have returned in large numbers Congress candidates defeating Justice Partymen in many places (cheers) but you must understand the defeat of the foreign bureaucracy and the foreign Government is not yet.

FORTUNES OF POPULAR PARTY.

It has taken us six years to defeat the instruments of the foreign bureaucracy. But the representatives who are put up by the popular party would be defeated in a minute, if they are not true to their principles. They have accepted if they will not keep the election pledges, and if they scare even by a hair's breadth from the great promise which they have made to the country and to the voters before the election they must remember that the fortunes of a popular Party will vary with the trust, the confidence and the affection which the people show towards the Party.

"DESIST FROM THAT MOVE."

The Indian National Congress has endeared itself to the people. Many people are under the impression it is simply the hatred of the Justice Party on the part of the people that has been responsible for the significant and magnificent victory of the Congress. It is the love for the Congress and the country that has been responsible for the victory. If there are any Independents in the country who think they can form a party I warn them to desist from that move, for no Independents can form a party. I appeal to them to join the Congress Party forthwith. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer of Trichinopoly, though an Independent before the elections, has after the elections joined the Congress. That is the right type of man that I want. I will tell the Independents that the Congress is broad and tolerant enough to allow differences of opinion and I would beg every one of the Independents to join the Congress forthwith.

BUILDING NEW TRADITION.

On behalf of the Congress I repeat every one of the election pledges. It is after the success that such pledges have to be reiterated. That is the new tradition which we are building up in the Congress. We are not persons who after getting votes from the people to turn round and betray their interests. We are of the people and among the people, we are not borrowing lessons from the foreign bureaucracy for the purpose of imitating their grotesque antics."

SEE FLAG FLIES.

Concluding Mr. Iyengar said, "You have covered yourself with glory. See to it that the Congress flag flies always. The successes that you have attained to-day are not the beginning and end of your national effort. See to it that national strength is recruited more and more from all communities so that justice, unity, love, goodwill and trust may be produced. We shall then know a day when unemployment shall have ceased to exist, poverty relieved, trade and industries revived, when people would be given back their rights and liberties and we shall not be bothered about this particular matter or that."

Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson Limited of Wallsend have secured contract for Singapore floating-dock at an estimated cost of 1200,000 sterling.—Reuter.

WHY JUSTICITES WE RE ROUTED?

S. S. IYENGAR'S SPLENDID WORK.

"HINDU'S" COMMENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
TANJORE, Nov. 16.

"The nemesis has come, and the great body of non-Brahmins in this Presidency have demonstrated their whole-hearted repudiation of communalism as a political principle; and the Congress has come out triumphant.

CAUSES FOR JUSTICITE ROUT.

The remarkable success of Congressmen and the complete breakdown of the Justice Party can be accounted for by three causes. One is the reaction caused by the promotion of communal illwill, gross misuse of power and patronage and political jobbery perpetrated by the Party while in office during six long years; the second is the influence of the Congress which stands for all that is patriotic, national and noble in this country and the third, by no means the least important, is the splendid lead, the strenuous labours, the self sacrificing zeal, the highminded devotion to public cause and the earnest and persuasive propaganda of Mr. S. Sriniwas Iengar the, president-elect of the Congresh who, in the face of an organised campaign of calumny conducted with utter disregard of truth and with the aid of unscrupulous methods, has shown marvellous patience and carried out his task with the assistance of a noble band of enthusiastic adherents in a thoroughly efficient and honourable fashion". To these causes the "Hindu" of Madras ascribes the marvellous victory that has so far been achieved by the Congress candidates in the various constituencies.

JUSTICE VICTORIES.

The self-constituted leader of the Justice Party and the Chief Minister, the Rajah of Panagal, secured only a ridiculous majority of three votes in his own pocket borough of 87 votes consisting of many of his own relations and kinsmen while the Education Minister Sir A. P. Patro was able to reach only the third place in his own constituency, the first two places having been secured by Congressmen. In the Mohamadan constituencies only one Justicite has retained his seat while all the other seats for which results have so far been known have gone to Congressmen and Independents.

RELIEF TO THE PROVINCE.

The success of all the four Congress candidates in the Madras city has given considerable relief throughout the province.

VOTE FOR MR. JINNAH.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM VOTERS.

The following appeal to Muslim voters has been issued:—

On the eve of the forthcoming election for the Legislative Assembly, we the undersigned wish to inform the Muslim public of Bombay that we give our entire and whole-hearted support to Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. We have read his manifesto, we have carefully followed his many pronouncements on public policy made from various plaiforms and we are fully acquainted with the splendid services he has rendered both to the Mussalmans and to the country at large. And it is our considered opinion that the Mussalmans of Bombay can have no better representative for the Assembly than Mr. M. A. Jinnah, especially in view of the critical times that are ahead. We therefore request every Mussalman of every sect and of every political school, to give his whole and unstinted support to Mr. Jinnah to-morrow (Thursday, 18th.)—We are, Yours truly.

(Sd.) Mahomedali Zainul Ali Reza, Bundeali Hajibhoy Lalji, Kermali Ibrahim, Ismail Haji Dawood, Mia Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Haji Sidik Jaffer Khatri, Noor Mahomed Meherally Chinoy, Abdul Rahim Dimtimker, Gulambusein Bundeali Somjee, Nizamuddin Abdurrahim Khatib, Noor Mahomed Haji Ibrahim, Ibrahim Adamjee Pirbhoy, Haji Abdulla Joosab Motiwala, Allarakhia Salehmahomed, Adam Moosa, Ahmad Haji Sidik Khatri, Ismail Sewjee, Mahomed Zakeria Maniar, Suleman Ahmed Basher, Haji Jusab Tyab Chapra, Issak Mahomed Mangrolwala, Ahmed Usman Kesingwala, Usman Haji Suleman Darvesh, Abdurrehman Taher, Rehimtulla Meherali Chinoy, Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Sariff Dewjee Canjee, Aboobaker Begmahmed, Abdurrehman Haji Mahomed Abba, Fatehmahomed Yusuf, Mahomedbhoy Ismail Kartey, Haji Sidak Haji Mahmed Khatri, Haji Bachoo Ali, Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhimdiwalla, Mahomedali Mahomed Yunus Hindadey, Kassum Ahmed Barvaria, Haji Ismail Yusuf Khatri, Joosab Abdul Shakoor, Shakoor Aboobaker Elias, Husain Sheriff Kurlawala, Haji Fatehmahomed Haji Md. Maniar, Umer Haji Ali, K. A. Somjee, Abdul Latif Kurtey, M. C. Chagla, M. U. Nazim.

CONGRESS CAPTURES 44 SEATS IN MADRAS.

MOVE TOWARDS COMBINATION.

MR. G. JOSEPH SUGGESTS CONGRESS MINISTRY.

BRISK POLLING IN CALCUTTA.

The latest returns to the Madras Legislative Council show that Congressmen have captured 44 seats in the new Council. Mr. T. Rangachariar regards the achievement as a knock-out blow to communalism. In a letter to the Press he calls upon the Swaraj Party to use their majority wisely in combination with other groups and rout out communal Ministry once and for all.

Mr. George Joseph goes further and suggests a Congress Ministry.

Polling is in full swing in Calcutta and the Congressmen are reported to be leading. the polls. A keen fight is reported between the two Congress nominees from Hooghly district.

TODAY'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

To-day takes place the long expected contest among the three candidates for two seats in the Legislative Assembly from the non-Mahomedan constituency in the Bombay city. There are three candidates, viz:—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (Swarajist), Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Responsivist) and Mr. N. M. Dumasia (Independent).

The total strength of the non-Mahomedan electorate is 17,671 of whom 6,928 are in A or Fort ward; 1,718 in B or Mandvi ward; 3,622 in C or Bhuleshwar ward; 3,198 in D or Girgaum ward; 614 in E or Byculla ward; 930 in F or Parel ward; and 651 in G or Mahim ward. Classified into different communities the electorate is roughly composed as follows:—4,640 Parsis, 1,703 Christians; 5,936 Gujarati Hindus; 3,157 Deccani Hindus; 1,582 other Hindus (Madrasis, Bengalis, Punjabis, etc.,); 125 Israelites, etc.

The polling stations for the non-Mahomedan constituency are as follows:—

A. C. and D. Wards, Town Hall.

B. and E. Wards, the Old Girls' School at Byculla.

F. and G. Wards, Damoder Thackersey Hall, Parel.

MAHOMEDAN CONTEST.

Keen contest is also expected among the three candidates for one seat in the Mahomedan constituency.

The Mahomedan seat in the Assembly is contested by three candidates, viz:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Independent),
Mr. Hussenbhai Lalji (Swarajist),
and Mr. Salehbhoy C. Barodawala (Independent).

The following are the polling stations:—
A. C. and D. Wards:—Town Hall.
Other Wards.—Oomercarry Jail.

VOTING IN CALCUTTA AND MOFUSSIL DISTRICTS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES LEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Polling in the Calcutta suburbs constituencies and the mofussil districts commenced yesterday (Tuesday) in the voting for the Assembly election. Mr. T. C. Goswami scored almost cent per cent. of the votes recorded in the 24 Parganas and Hooghly polling centres, his Responsivists rival cutting a sorry figure everywhere. In the polling for the 24 Parganas rural constituency seat, Mr. Hem Chandra Naskar, Congress candidate led at every polling booth for the Diamond Harbour seat. Mr. Sashi Sekhar Bose, Congress candidate scored the highest number of votes at all the stations, Mr. D. C. Ghose his rival being nowhere in the 24 Parganas.

HOOGHLY MUNICIPAL CONSTITUENCY.

At the contest for the Hooghly Municipal constituency seat, Mr. Amulya Charan Dutt, Congress candidate, scored 75 per cent. of the votes at all the centres. Messages received from the mofussil polling centres in certain districts in the province show that the Congress candidates are leading by overwhelming majorities at every polling centre. Wires have been received from many moffussil towns to the effect that Mr. S. C. Bose is getting enthusiastic support from a large majority of graduate voters.

CALCUTTA ELECTIONS.

KEEN FIGHT BETWEEN CONGRESS NOMINEES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Polling took place in Calcutta for the Assembly and the Bengal Council. The contestants for the former were Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mr. Narendranath Set, and for the latter Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, the sitting member, and Babu Panchugopal Chakraburtty. Mr. Goswami and Dr. Roy are the Congress nominees, while Messrs. Set and Chakraburtty are Responsivists. The contest though keen in some centres, were generally marked by absence of popular enthusiasm, particularly when the scenes are recalled of three years back, when the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea sustained defeat at the hands of Swarajists.

There was a keen fight between Rai Bahadur Mahendrachandra Mitra and Mr. Amulya Chandra Dutt both of whom are Congress nominees for election to the local Council from Hooghly district. A small number of women voters appeared at the different polling stations. Polling for each of the three seats will be continued tomorrow, and while it is too early to forecase the results, it is surmised that Mr. Goswami, Dr. Roy and Mr. Dutt will have easy victories over their oppenents.—A.P.

MR S C BOSE LEADING

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Polling for the city constituencies of the Bengal Council and the Legislative Assembly began this morning. The contest is keen in all the constituencies. It is keenest in the Calcutta North Constituency in which Mr J. N. Basu. Liberal and sitting member, is opposed by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, a detenue and the popular executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation. At 2 p.m. about 30 per cent. of voters had polled. From all appearances, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose is leading. In the Calcutta South Constituency, the contest is between Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose, Swarajist and Mr. C. C. Biswas, Liberal. In the Calcutta Central Constituency the rush of voters early in the morning was so great that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in his attempt to enter a polling station, was about to be crushed. Subsequently elaborate police arrangements have been made. Band. Bagpipe and other musical instruments are being played all over the city, asking voters to vote for the Congress candidates. Brisk polling is continuing.—F. P.

"COMBINE AND WORK."

UNITED FRONT AGAINST

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Referring to the election results in Madras in the course of a letter to the press, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar says.—If there was one feature in Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's election speeches which I liked most, it was his grand and genuine stand against communalism. We, in this Province, had very nearly fallen a prey to this demon, thanks to the rank communal Ministry set up by Lord Willingdon. It lived and thrived on class hatred. We owe it to Lord Irwin and Lord Goschen that we are on the point of emerging from this pit. It was

(Continued on page 9.)

BASELESS CHARGES REFUTED.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY CONVINCED.

MR. JAYAKAR NAILS LIE TO THE COUNTER.

An anonymous letter largely circulated among Indian Christian community, accusing Mr. Jayakar of his alleged treachery towards Mr. Baptista, had collected a big gathering at the Instituto Luso-Indiano in Thakurdwar last evening, to hear Mr. Jayakar's defence on the accusations. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was in the chair.

GENESIS OF THE LETTER.

Mr. Jayakar who spoke with great restraint and precision, made out a very vigorous defence. Speaking on his letter to a Christian voter, published in yesterday's "Herald," he observed that the letter was written and sent on the 10th of May, a full month and nine days before Mr. Baptista's candidature was approved of by the Responsive Co-operation Party. The letter was written only a few days after the Sabarmati Pact was broken, notably by the uncompromising attitude of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The politics of the country was then in a melting pot and nobody knew, at that hour, who was going to be who.

Continuing the speaker said that he and his party were very anxious that a valiant fighter like Mr. Baptista should not be lost to the Council where his services were badly wanted. They expected a keen competition for the University seat and they did not want Mr. Baptista's position to be jeopardised by contesting it. In spite of all the persuasions, Mr. Baptista indicated his pleasure that he would contest the University seat alone and the party had to give its sanction for his candidature. Mr. Baptista was selected as a Party's candidate on the 19th of June, was announced as such on the 23rd and his personal manifesto appeared on the 27th of June.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

Referring to the allegations made against him in the anonymous pamphlet, Mr. Jayakar observed that they were utterly baseless and malicious. He had done his best to help Mr. Baptista in whatever way he could. He himself, along with his Secretary, had voted for Mr. Baptista and had asked many a friend of his to follow suit. It was true that he did not actively work against Dr. Paranjpye but the reasons for that event, were rather personal. Dr. Paranjpye was willing to renounce his candidature in favour of Mr. Jayakar if the latter was going to contest the University seat. Such an obligation could not be returned with an active propaganda against Dr. Paranjpye, Mr. Jayakar assured the Indian Christian community that, neither by action nor by intention, he had ever tried to insult that community. He deplored the attempts of his opponents to stab him in the dark. Instead of issuing a libellous letter of that kind, the fairer course for the Christian community would have been to ask him (Mr. Jayakar) a direct explanation for his alleged treachery towards Mr. Baptista.

VOTE ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE.

Mr. Jayakar assured the audience that he was not there to canvass their votes. He did not mind whom the votes were given, provided they were not given under wrong notions. He did not think that an educated and intelligent community as the Indian Christians were in need of any advice or guidance as to what candidate they should vote for. He concluded his speech by asking the voters to obey their conscience while voting and not to be misled by mischief-mongers who had an axe to grind.

Some queries were most satisfactorily answered and the meeting came to a termination.

"WISH YOU GLORIOUS SUCCESS."

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S TELEGRAM TO MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar has received the following telegram from Lala Lajpat Rai, dated Lahore, November 17:

"On the eve of election I wish you glorious success. Your presence in the Assembly indispensable for country's good. Country requires sober, thoughtful, independent and honest legislator. Hope Bombay will return you. Sorry, illness prevents my presence.

—Lajpatrai."

PROSPECTS OF SWARAJIST MAJORITY.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIALDOM ALARMED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Nov. 16.

The polling results from the provinces have already unnerved the Bureaucracy, who were for over a month conveniently believing that Congressmen would be routed. Their district informants seem to have strengthened that hope by giving a rosy picture of public aversion to Swarajists' tactics. All these tales have been belied and the Government feel disturbed considerably at the prospect of facing a larger Swarajist house.

SWARAJISTS' UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

It appears from the unopposed returns that the Swarajists have secured over a dozen seats, compared to the only three obtained by the Responsivists and Malaviyaites combined. The other unopposed returns are mostly from European constituencies whose sleep seems never to have been disturbed by election fever and from special constituencies. It is remarkable that not a single Swarajist veteran has lost his seat in the Assembly. As is indicated by the return of Pundit Motilal, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Shunmukam Chetty, Mr. Phookan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gauhati Congress, Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar and others it proves on the other hand, that there will be a notable accession to their strength. By the election of a Leader like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Government is now faced with the prospect of having Congressmen in the Assembly in larger numbers than even in the last, and accordingly they have begun from now to plan out their strategy of so dividing the votes among non-Congressmen as to make a combination on a scale witnessed in the last Assembly impossible. Preparations are also being made for working out a programme of Legislative business for the new session.

CURRENCY BILL TO BE POSTPONED.

Sir Basil Blackett does not apparently want a straight fight and he will postpone his Currency Bill to the Autumn session by arranging for its circulation, but before the session begins Lord Irwin is to open with due ceremonials the new legislative Chamber where both the houses of the Central legislature and also the Chamber of Princes will be housed within a few days of this session, and there will be an opening address from the Viceroy. Lord Irwin's speeches, it is true, are of of a different character when compared with the hyperbole of his predecessor, but it is felt that Lord Irwin must go a longer way if he is sincerely anxious to probe deeper into what ails India. For instance while he paid yesterday an incognito visit to two villages in the Karnal district, he had to depend on interpreters for understanding the representations made by the people to the deputy Commissioner. The Viceroy should not inform the District Officer of his intended visit, or at any rate, the District Officer should not accompany the Viceroy to such visits.

WANTED--A CLEAR FIGHT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our local political heroes seem to think that they can go on humbugging the electorate "ad infinitum" and throw dust in the eyes of the public to their hearts' content. The worst aspect of the whole thing is that these nauseating tactics are being brought into full play in the presence and with the consent of persons who, day in and day out, are crying from the housetops for clean politics and an honest fight.

At the meeting held at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on Monday last, one of the speakers, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, in recommending Mr. J. M. Mehta to the voters for their support and incidently running down Mr. M. R. Jayakar put forth as one of his reasons that Mr. Mehta, in obedience to the Congress mandate had left off his practice at the Bar till now but Mr. Jayakar after doing so has resumed it. Bombay public knows full well what gigantic practice Mr. Jamnadas Mehta enjoyed before he relinquished it! Be that as it may, did it lie in the mouth of Mr. Mohanlal Desai to taunt Mr. Jayakar for this, when he himself has all along been carrying on his lucrative practice at the Police Court Bar? Has Mr. Desai the slightest iota of moral right to jibe at Mr. Jayakar when he himself is a greater defaulter. "Physician heal thyself!"

Do fight and fight with all your strength but let the fight be a straight and clean one. That is the only wish of

ANTI-HUMBUG.

The "Manchester Guardian" does not mention the amount of the order placed with the Accrington firm. The paper says the Astral Development Company has recently launched a scheme for the erection of a big cotton mill in Melbourne with the capital of a million sterling.—Reuter.

POOR RELIEF.

SEQUEL TO COAL DISPUTE.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

Some domestic effects of the coal stoppage were mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Kingsley Wood who introducing the estimate of 3,250 stirling to assist the Poor Law authorities in connection with the coal dispute said that over two million persons were receiving relief and authorised borrowing by the Boards of Guardians in respect of the current expenditure alone had risen from eight millions sterling on the 1st of May to fifteen millions. He declared that the miners' children were now better fed and more healthy than when their fathers were working. (Labour cries of "It's scandal" and "That does not say much for coalowners"). Relief in most cases was granted by loans and would be repaid when the borrowers returned to work. Mr. Kingsley Wood observed that the labourites smiled at this but experience showed that such obligations previously were honourably met (cheers) but the increase in the expenditure enormously burdened the rates and thus severely taxed the industry.—Reuter.

RIGHT TO STRIKE.

CONSERVATIVE BILL IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 16

The House of Commons by 135 votes to 82 passed the first reading of the Conservative bill to prevent strikes and lockouts until a preliminary arbitration is held before the properly constituted court.

Mr. Dixey who introduced the bill said that the bill did remove the right to strike if the arbitration failed.

Mr. Hayday, labourite opposing said that the bill was mischievous and would lead to the breaking up of the conciliation machinery.—Reuter.

SURIOUS POSITION IN MINING DISPUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A curious position has arisen in South Wales where a large number of districts have voted against the Government coal terms of which the South Wales Federation recommended the acceptance. A similar position is reported from Scotland. The Scottish Miners Federation will meet at Glasgow to-morrow when the probability of an aggregate adverse majority is not ruled out. A more hopeful situation however prevails in the English districts. Northumberland Miners' Council by 33 votes to 27 has decided to recommend the acceptance of the terms.—Reuter.

MORE MINERS ON WORK.

TOTAL REACHES 348, 631.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Twelve thousand more miners resumed work to-day making the total of 348,631.—Reuter.

JAVA PLOT.

ARREST OF LEADERS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Amsterdam.—A message from Batavia says that the ramifications of the communist plot which caused the recent outbreak extended throughout Java. Investigations showed that 10,000 similarly worded letters were distributed in the past few months arranging for a simultaneous outbreak all over Central Java. Thirty agitators have been arrested at Sourabaya including notorious Mohammad Ali. Moentalib believed to be the ringleader in Central Java and the principal communist leader in East Java Tardjoro have also been arrested. 25 rioters were killed and 29 taken prisoners during the attack on the garrison at Laboean.—Reuter.

INTER IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE AT WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 16

The Prime Ministers' committee discussed inter-Imperial relations. The Economic Committee has concluded the consideration of reports on the immunity of state enterprises and secondly the taxation of non-resident traders. The overseas settlement committee has concluded the long report covering problems which have appeared during the past three years. The plenary conference is expected on Thursday to consider further reports.—Reuter.

MISS MA PWA MHEE.

A BURMESE LADY CALLED TO BAR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Burmese lady Miss Ma Pwa Mhee has been called to the bar.—Reuter.

RANGOON CORPORATION LOAN.

THREE TIMES OVER-SUBSCRIBED

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

The Corporation of Rangoon recently invited tenders for a debenture loan of Rs. 40,89,500 at 5 1|2 per cent. Tenders were opened at the Imperial Bank of India, Rangoon on Monday November 15th and simultaneously at the Calcutta office of the Imperial Bank. The total amount received at Rangoon was 98 lakhs and at Calcutta 31 lakhs, the loan being three times oversubscribed the bulk of quotations being above par. It was found that 26 1|2 lakhs had been taken up at 103 and the balance at 102 1|2, the average rate being 102-13. This is the most successful loan that the Municipality of Rangoon has yet floated.—A. P.

POPULARISE SWADESHI.

ACHARYA RAY'S ADVICE TO MYSOREANS.

BANGALORE, Nov. 17.

A series of lectures have been arranged for Sir P. C. Ray by the various public bodies here. He addressed a large gathering last night, on Indian politics, congratulated Mysore on her communal concordance and lead in cottage industries over other parts of India. He stressed the need for popularising the spirit of Swadeshi and khaddar among the upper middle class, if only for giving some relief to the half starved millions of Indian cultivators. In conclusion he pleaded for a real appreciation of the value of time and life and their active and useful employment in the interests of the nation's progress. Mir Humza Hussain retired Dewan presided.—A. P.

TENNIS AT POONA.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT AT GYMKHANA CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

Keen interest is being displayed in the Poona Gymkhana Club's Handicap Tennis Tournament which is now in progress. A large number of entries has been secured and some good gamers have already marked the opening stages. In the men's singles the meeting between Allman Smith (scratch) and Camaron (—3—6) resulted in a win for the former after an interesting game and Rogers (+15) beat R. V. Martin (scratch) after another closely contested issues. One of the best matches in the Mixed Doubles was that in which Mrs. Hay and Scott disposed of Mrs. Chambers and S. Stevenson.

SOLICITORS AND THE BENCH.

To the Editor of
"The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sad death of Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah necessitates the appointment of a new judge. Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah was raised to the Bench from the Pleaders' Bar. It is, therefore, very likely that a Pleader will be appointed a Judge in his place. It is quite probale that Mr. Justice Patkar who was a Government Pleader till recently before he was appointed an additional Judge in July last, may be made permanent. The vacancy caused by the permanent appointment of Justice Patkar should be filled up by a senior Pleader. Formerly senior pleaders like Sir (them Mr.) Mahadev Chobal Messrs. Kirtikar and Ganpat Rao were accorded this honour on the eve of their retirement in appreciation of their great abilities as pleaders and I fail to see why this example should not be followed in the present case. I also submit that Solicitors who are also enrolled as Pleaders of the High Court should be also given a similar chance. Amongst Solicitors, we find brilliant lawyers like Messrs. Payne, Dinshaw, Daji, Mirza Ali Ahmed Khan and Hiralal Nanavati who can give points to many gentlemen practising at the Bar. Why their merits should not be recognised has remained upto now a puzzle. The present Chief Justice is a reformer and as such is expected to make a new departure by appointing distinguished and cultured Solicitors who are also Pleaders on the Bench. This will have a very salutary effect on the legal profession and Sir Amberson Marten will have thus removed an anomaly and done justice to all the branches of the legal profession.—Yours, etc.,

A LAWYER.

PASSENGERS' DAY

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The public meeting which was announced to be held in Bombay on the 20th instant to celebrate the "Passengers' Day", under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has been postponed on account of the Council and Assembly elections.—A. P.

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

The Indian Tariff Board, we understand, has not completed its task and one more witness, viz: Director of Commercial Intelligence, is still to be examined at the end of this month. He will be the last witness and the board then will proceed with drafting the report forthwith which is expected to be completed at the end of December.

THE IMPERIAL TONIC

ALARM AT INDIANISATION

A BRITISH "EXPERT'S" DICTA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lord Derby presiding, Sir William Himbury who had recently toured in India and Africa including Kenya, Tanganyka, Uaganda and Sudan in connection with the work of the British Cotton Growing Association, delivered a lecture to-day at the Royal Colonial Institute in the course of which he reviewed the foundation of the above mentioned Association with the capital of half a million sterling subscribed by its employers and employees to solve the problem of securing sources of raw material other than America in which it had handsomely succeeded. He declared that the tour had been an imperial tonic. He was tremendously impressed to see the work of the Indian political and civil service men, Colonial civil service men and stags of merchants and others engaged in commerce.

Sir W. Himbury laid stress on the importance of the Sukkur Barrage and the Sutlej Valley Scheme but he deprecated the present system of auctioning land to the highest bidder who was not always the best farmer. He expressed opinion that land should be granted to reliable people on a strict understanding that they should raise the seed and adopt improved methods of cultivation as an object lesson to small farmers in new colonies. He paid tribute to the work of the Indian agricultural colleges. He, however, thought they were understaffed and vacancies should be filled very soon by best experts who could be obtained.

INDIANISATION.

He expressed opinion that the policy of Indianisation had caused disintegration among agricultural staffs and said that although conditions had improved still there was a scarcity of men. He added that the Central Cotton Committee was working excellently but it should be remembered that the object of their existence was to augment not to supersede the Government Agricultural staff. He concluded by saying that when irrigation schemes were completed, and under-staffing was remedied and when they had provided markets at prices reasonably stable in the next six or seven years the Indian cotton crop should exceed eight million bales.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION AND EFFICIENCY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMISSION.

COIMBATORE, November 17.

Rao Saheb T. S. Venkataraman, Government sugarcane expert was the last witness examined by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in their sittings at Coimbatore. He favoured a central organisation for agriculture for the co-ordination of research work in the provinces, but emphasised the necessity of restricting the scope of its functions to that of a purely advisory council. He supported the policy of the Indianisation of the Agricultural Service since in his opinion the recent Indianisation of the service, following the recommendations of the Lee Commission had not detracted from its efficiency.—A. P.

BREACHES IN BAGDAD-BASRAH RAILWAY

LONDON, November 17.

Basrah.—Continued heavy rains have caused further breaches in the Bagdad-Basrah railway and the service has been discontinued. Repair gangs are at work and it is hoped to resume service on Friday.—Reuter.

LATEST GAG.

Restrictions have been placed on the powers of the President of the Legislative Assembly and members of the Provincial Councils.

EARL WINTERTON,

ARRIVING IN DECEMBER.

AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Earl Winterton is visiting India in December.—Reuter.

It is announced that Lord Birkenhead has authorised Lord Winterton to visit India in December privately and unofficially. Earl Winterton will return for the new parliamentary session in February.—Reuter.

AN UNOFFICIAL VISIT

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

DELHI, Nov. 17.

A communique states:—

Earl Winterton, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India is, with the permission of the Secretary of State for India, proceeding to India on a short private and unofficial visit in December. He will return in time for the new parliamentary session in February. As on the occasion of his former visit in 1922 Lord Winterton will be unable owing to unofficial nature of his visit to accede to requests to grant interviews to the newspaper correspondents, receive deputation or make public speeches.—Reuter.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

PROFOUND FAITH IN LORD IRWIN'S VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Col. Jackson said he would do the best he could to uphold the honour of the Empire which had been built up upon sympathy, consideration, justice and fairplay amongst the various peoples.—Reuter.

Speaking at a gathering of Yorkshiremen in London Col. F. S. Jackson referring to his departure to India expressed opinion that before Lord Irwin finished his term of office difficulties in India would be well on the way to solution.—Reuter.

COMBATING MALARIA.

MAURITIUS GOVT'S DONATION TO ROSS INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Mauritius Government has donated 500 sterling to the Ross Institute of the Tropical Diseases as a "mark of its sense of importance of combating malaria".—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Shanghai.—The seamen's strike begun on the 12th of November which it was feared would become general has come to an end and the number of British vessels docked at Shanghai are plying in the Chinese waters painted with Union Jacks on sides so that the militarists up the river will have no excuse for firing on them or commandeering them.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE LEAVES FOR SOFIA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Belgrade.—After lecturing at the University on Contemporary Art Dr. Tagore left for Sofia.—Reuter.

MR. M. K. ACHARYA IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., arrived here this morning and delivers a public lecture this evening. He will visit Gujranwala on November 18th, Amritsar on 19th, Lyallpur on 20th and Ambala on 21st.—A.P.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

MRS. NAIDU TO PRESIDE

Under the auspices of all the leading Womens Associations in Bombay the Bombay Presidency Women's Educational Conference will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4 p.m. on the 26th instant under the presidency of Srimati Sarojini Devi. Lady Cowasji Jehangir has been elected Chairman of the reception Committee.

NEW EMERGENCY BILL

SEQUEL TO ARMED RAIDS IN CORK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

As a sequel to the armed raids in the County of Cork during the week end, President Gosgrave has introduced a Bill providing drastic emergency power to the Government and will ask the Dail to pass the Bill this week.—Reuter.

LAST MATCH IN LAHORE.

PATIALA TO CAPTAIN PUNJAB TEAM

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The Maharajah of Patiala declined to accept the offer to captain M. C. C. for the last match in Lahore and will captain Northern India Team, which in order of batting is as follows. Nazir Ali, Wazir Ali, Mallenson, Cocks, Col. Mistri, Feroze Khan Ferozedin Maharajah of Patiala, S. E. West, Lewis Barclay Vishwa Nath 12th man, Brij Lal. For M. C. C. Hill, Brown and Constable will be omitted. Astill and Dolphin will be added.—A. P.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE FUND

BOMBAY PORT TRUST MEETING.

At their meeting held on 16th instant the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business.

The election of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham by the Chamber of Commerce as a Trustee 'vice' Mr. V. A. Grantham (resigned) was recorded.

The Board approved, for submission to Government, draft amendments of the Port Trust Act and a Statement of Objects and Reasons, to provide for the maintenance of certain Funds, including an Employees' Welfare Fund, statutory provision for which does not at present exist in the Act.

A lease of Thackersey House, Ballard Estate, excepting one half of the third floor, was granted to the Postmaster-General for offices and quarters for the Postal Department. The tenancy will be yearly in the first instance.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd. were granted a 10-year lease of plots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (approximate area 4,764 square yards) at Wadi Bunder for storage of lubricating oils.

CHAMBERLAIN REPRESENTATION

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Speaking at the Jubilee celebrations of the Chamberlain representation of Birmingham in Parliament, Sir Austen Chamberlain recalled his fathers passionate interest in Imperia Conference of 1897. He believed that, when the proceedings of this Conference were fully published, it would be found they marked a new stage in the development of our Imperial relations. He was confident that, whatever difficulties confronted us, the spirit of British Empire would overcome them. When we get together, we find that, whatever be the differences which seemed so formidable, our purpose is the same, our object is the same, our mind is one and whatever differences we have and commonly discuss, we do and shall whenever need be, present united and unanimous front to the rest of the world.—Reuter.

MR JAYAKAR'S REFUTATION

(Continued from page 6).

reply to a letter from a Christian friend, Mr. Lawrence D'Souza, Pleader, has already been circulated to Christian voters. A longer statement is in preparation which will put before the public all the facts with the material dates showing that the charges levelled against me and my Party are grossly unfounded. I ask my Christian friends not to be misled by this agitation, which is a part of the vehement campaign carried on against me in certain quarters. Unfortunately this controversy arises just on the eve of my election when every minute has to be devoted by me and my friends to prepare ourselves for to-morrow's election. If we had more time, we would produce immediately before our Christian friends conclusive proofs, by reference to dates and incidents, that the charge brought against me and my Party is totally unwarranted and unworthy of credence, and is the result of a total misconception.—Yours etc.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

November 17.

CABLES ITEMS.

Moscow.—Mirza Mahomet Khan, new Afghan Minister to the Soviet has arrived here.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

UNION DELEGATION PERSONNEL.

FIVE CABINET MINISTERS TO BE PRESENT.

LONDON, November 17.

Pretoria.—The Union Delegation for the Round Table Conference at Cape Town on December 20th will comprise throughout the five Cabinet Ministers, but the personnel may be changed in the course of the Conference, as exigencies of Parliamentary work may require. At the commencement, the Delegation will consist of the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, Minister of the Interior, Dr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Industries Mr. Beyers, Minister of Labour Mr. Boydell, and Minister of Defence Mr. Creswell.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN AS THE VENUE.

ALLAHABAD, November 17.

According to a cable sent to the "Pioneer" from Durban by Mr. C. F. Andrews, the Union Government has decided to retain Cape Town as the venue of the Round Table Conference and Government regards it with extreme seriousness being determined to retain India's goodwill. Messrs. Philip Kerr and Lionel Curtis have both arrived in South Africa.—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBERS, CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

PROCEEDINGS CONDUCTED IN CAMERA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Finance Members' Conference now in session here is conducting its proceedings entirely in camera with the result that very little news is available of the business so far transacted. I understand that modifications suggested by the Provincial Governments in the Meston Settlement were discussed the whole of yesterday and were finally referred to a sub-committee of the conference consisting of representatives of each province. This sub-committee is now engaged in detailed consideration of claims of several provinces including those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal with a view to effecting a temporary adjustment. Discussion is consequently dragging on and will not be concluded before Thursday. Report of this committee will then probably come up for final consideration before whole conference when final touches will be given to its recommendations. I also learn that suggestions for inter-provincial road fund and provincial loans fund have not been taken up for discussion as yet and will probably be reserved for consideration towards the end of the week. Meanwhile considerable progress has been made in the settlement of minor matters of administrative detail. This year's conference is expected to last at least two days longer than was anticipated and it is therefore not improbable that final stages will not be reached before Saturday.

GOVERNMENT ACTION ON CURRENCY REFORM QUESTION.

I understand that Sir Basil Blackett Finance Member will make important observations on proposed Currency Reform next week at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Delhi University. It is learnt that Sir Basil will take this opportunity of replying to some of the criticisms which have recently emanated mainly from Bombay and also indicate the line of action which the Government propose to take shortly on Currency Reform as a whole in India. Consequently the speech is eagerly looked forward to in financial and commercial circles which are mostly interested in this subject.

I understand that Sir CCharles Innes Commerce Member will leave India on 25th March next preparatory to retirement from service. While speculation is rife as to his successor, it is believed in certain quarters that it is not unlikely that Sir George Rainey who is taking over Commerce Secretaryship of the Government of India in a few days will, in course of time, be promoted to Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council in place of Sir Charles. Sir George Rainey's chances appear to be great in view of his undoubted seniority and his ability in handling tariff questions which he has been displaying ever since he was appointed President of the Tariff Board.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

POONA, Nov. 15.

As a result of two days' deliberations, the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference passed about twenty resolutions on various matters of educational interest, making suggestions for the improvement of educational conditions in the Presidency, particularly with reference to secondary education. The Conference also adopted a constitution. The programme included a number of demonstrations and educational lectures; among the latter was one by Prof. Kilpatrick of Columbia University.—A. P.

CONGRESS CAPTURES 44 SEATS IN MADRAS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Lord Irwin's speeches at Poona and elsewhere, it is Lord Goschen's speeches that have opened the eyes of the people. Now is the time to profit by it. Will our Swarajist friends use their majority in the local Council to that end? I have spoken to all the leading Swarajists. They all feel the supreme need for effecting a thorough change in the Ministry. The Swarajists and the Independents have together to face the responsibility. If they fail to respond, the old Ministry will perforce have to continue. Party pledges need not be broken till the Congress meets. What course till then? The hands of the clock of Government cannot and will not wait. What are they going to do? The answer is obvious. Every citizen, Swarajist or Independent, gives the same answer. Let them combine and work. Let the Independents guide themselves in all constructive work by the combined majority. Reason demands it, policy dictates it and the province cries for it. It is the chance in the lifetime of the province. Let it not be missed.—A.P.

A CONGRE MINISTRY.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S SUGGESTION

MADRAS, November 17.

Mr. George Joseph, writing to the Press regarding the formation of Ministry by the Congress Party in this Province, says: I do not know of any valid reason why the Swarajists should not assume office in Madras. In the negotiations between the Responsivists and the Swarajists, propositions as finally drafted by the latter insisted on three tests as indicative of the changed mentality of the Government, namely, the release of the detenues, the repeal of the new repressive laws and the grant of effective initiative to the Ministry. In this Presidency there are no no political detenues nor have we a law similar to the Bengal Ordinance. The question of initiative need cause no difficulty. If the speech of Lord Goschen at the time of the propogation of the last Council is an index to his mind. He will cordially support the Ministry in the pursuit of any policy which it deems necessary in the public interest. If this view of the matter is pressed on the Committe of the Congress by the Madras leaders it may be expected to grant the necessary permission."

Mr. Joseph concludes by saying "The clear need therefore is an overwhelming expression of public opinion in favour of the Congress Ministry."—A. P.

EX-MINISTER DEFEATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Defeat after defeat has shattered the Justice Party. Sir K. V. Reddy, an ex-Minister, and a pillar of the party has sustained a severe defeat in East Godaveri Constituency which has returned two Congressmen. Each of the successful men got more than 17,000 votes while the viliant knight got only half that number.

In the South Arcot Constituency, one Congressman, the sitting member has been re-elected, the other two successful candidates being a Justicite and an Independent. Till now, the Congress has captured forty two seats.

Kistna has returned one Congressman, Kaleswara Rao and one Justicite.

MAHOMEDAN CONGRESS CANDIDATE RETURNED

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. Pannirselvam, President of the Tanjore District Board, the Justice Party candidate for Ramnad Tinnevelly Christian constituency was defeated by an Independent candidate Daniel Thomas Saidhana a sitting member who opposed two Independent candidates, has been re-elected by the west coast Christian constituency. For the Central Districts Mohamedan constituency, Basheer Ahmad, Congress candidate has been declared elected with a majority of about nine hundred votes.

Vizagapatam rural has declared in favour of the Congress, Venkatapathi Raju Narasimha Raju both sitting Congress members have been returned defeating two justicites.

SWARAJISTS CAPTURE 44 SEATS.

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Mr. G. Sarvottam Rao has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Malabar South Canara Nilgiris Constituency. Three candidates competed for the seat, polling being as follows:—Mr. Sarvottam Rao (Independent) 3474, Mr. B. Shiva Rao (Responsivist) 3226. Mr. Krishna Menon (Congress) 1547.

Four more Congress candidates have been returned to-day to the local Council for the non-Mahomedan rural constituencies of Kistna and South Arcot and Central Mahomedan and West Coast Christian constituencies. This brings the Congress figure in the local Council to 41.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION IN C. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE LEADING

LORDGANJ, Nov. 17.

The Secy. Provincial Congress Committee, Jubbulpore wires:—Assembly polling is over in C. P. yesterday. Reports from various districts of Hindi divisions constituency are received and Congress candidate, Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra is leading everywhere. Results will be on 24th November.

KHAN BAHADUR RETURNED

AMRAOTI, Nov. 17.

From the West Berar Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the C. P. Legislative Council Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Baig of Akola has been declared elected by a poll of 426 against 351 of his rival Mr. Abdus Sattarkhan, pleader Akola.—A. P.

BERAR RETURNS MR. BIYANI

AMRAOTI, Nov. 17.

For the Berar Commerce and Industry constituency, Mr. Brijlal Biyani of Akola has been declared elected by 132 votes to 61 received by his opponent Mr. P. V. Deshmukh of Ellichpur. Mr. Biyani is an Independent candidate and Mr. Deshmukh is also an Independent but was supported by the Responsivists.—A.P.

RESPONSIVIST RETURNED.

AMRAOTI, Nov. 17.

Mr. Balkrishna Ganesh Khaparde, General Secretary of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Berar, has been declared elected to the C. P. Legislative Council for the Berar Landholders constituency with a poll of 231 against his rival Mr. Radhakisan Tosninval of Akola, an Independent candidate, whose poll was 173.—A. P.

DR S V KETKAR FOR POONA CITY.

POONA, Nov. 17.

Dr. Shridhar V. Khetkar, aruthor of the Marathi Encyclopedia, is standing for election to the Local Council for Poona City, as an Independent.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION,

AN APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIAN VOTERS

A "South Indian" asks us to publish the following appeal to South Indian voters:—

As one of you and as one who can claim sufficient amount of acquaintance with the three gentlemen who are contesting the two seats in the Assembly reserved for the non-Muhammadan constituency of the Bombay City, I beg to appeal to you in the name of the reputation of "intelligent" which we as a community have and in the name of fairplay and justice. That we, as a community, are guided by reason and not by sentiment has been unmistakably proved by the return of Mr. Ginwalla (topping the list) to the Bombay Legislative Council. I have no doubt that at to-morrow's election too, reason will guide you to cast your votes, in spite of the mischievous attempts to dissuade you from the exercise of your God-given gift, reason.

If you give a little support to Mr. Jayakar, say one vote each of you, it is dead certain that Mr. Jayakar will be a good second to Mr. Jamnadas. But, if you do not, you will not only be wasting your votes but clearing the way for Mr. Dumasia to get in easily. I believe not one of you will consciously either waste your votes or wish to see Mr. Dumasia get in over the head of Mr. Jayakar. Since you are intelligent and critical and can appreciate how your votes will affect the situation, I need hardly say more to you as to how you should cast your votes.

Before I conclude, I should like to warn you against being led away by the misrepresentation mischievous and untrue—that Mr. Jayakar has severed his connection with the Congress. Can there be a more monstrous suggestion? The result of the latest election of members to the A. I. C. C. from Bombay hits the nail right on the head of the misrepresentation. Just see the irony of fate. Mr. Jammnadas has not been elected and Mr. Jayakar is. It is a bad logic that only those who are contesting the election on the Congress ticket are Congressmen and the rest are not. If that were so, the organisation of the nation will be reduced to a handful of members, the best of them being out. Please remember that the misrepresentation is but an election tactics. To be fair to your conscience and to Mr. Jayakar, you must consider him as much a Congressman as Mr. Jamnadas is, or for the matter of that, as anyone else is.

In conclusion, I present you with a problem the solution of which lies entirely in your hands. It is this. There are two seats and three candidates. One of the seats has already been reserved by Mr. Jamnadas. For the remaining seat there will be a close fight and which of them has your support will carry the day. If you give all your votes to Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Dumasia will easily get in But, if you divide your votes between Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Jayakar, both of them will get in and it will a triumph for the Congress. If Mr. Dumasia gets in, you will deserve the whole censure of it. Even so, if Mr. Jayakar get in, the whole credit of it will belong to you. Now, it is for you to select between Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Dumasia. Any nation must be proud of a person like Mr. Jayakar and if he is defeated, remember! by your not supporting him, it will be a disgrace to you and to the S. I. community."

WELL DONE, BOMBAY!

COMMUNALISM REPUDIATED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Verily, Bombay has given a lead to the rest of India, Bombay has exhibited her cosmopolitan constitution and disposition during the recent election. Four out of five seats have been captured by Parsi candidates. And three of these. Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla and Dr. Gilder have been elected with substantial Hindu support The Hindu voters have thus silenced Journalists like Mr. Pijam of "Jame-Jamshel", who have been clamouring for communal voting.

Bombay has thus demonstrated that the communal canker has not made any considerable inroads amongst its varied population. It is on this account that I say with pleasure and pride "Bravo, Bombay! and Sabash Hindus"!

A word to my co-religionists and finish. My Parsi friends, you were told by the "Jame" a lot of fictions about the Swarajists, the National Municipal Party and about your place in Swaraj. At the three public meetings, held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Messrs. Nariman and Jamnadas Mehta proved conclusively, that neither the Swaraj Party nor the National Municipal Party was hostile to the Parsis. It the second and third meetings Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Yamnadas and Mr. Horniman assured the Parsis that their place was secure in the scheme of Swaraj. Within ten days, my Parsi friends have concrete profs of these statements. As grateful and faithful citizens, may Parsis acquit themselves creditably in the Assembly election. Let it not be said of them, that they voted on communal lines; for Communalism is the very bane of Nationalism, and is inconsistet with the policy and principles of Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Dinshaw Petit etc. Let Parsis remember that fact.

I say, once again "Bravo Bombay! Sabash Hindus".—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

VOTE FOR MR. JAYAKAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To-day in a manner will decide public opinion outside the Presidency on the balanced sanity of political Bombay. The die will be cast. For three years a large portion of our public affairs will be handled, and the consequent happiness or misery will be generated, largely at the hands of men whom we take pains to elect, or whom our apathy permits to be returned. The indifference of the intelligentsia makes one sometimes despair. A large percentage of people who are entitled to use their franchise show unconcern. They have to be coaxed. They have to be shown their civic duty. Very many have almost to be bodily shaken into a realization that they have won a valued right. Several candidates have gone from house to house to ensure votes of people who did not know that they had got a vote to give. The country needs wider awakening. How can India be governed righteously in her own interests if those who are born with voice spurn to speak?

The voters must be made to bestir themselves. Let their blood course quicker through their veins. Let their heart beat now in response to the altered political surroundings. Can Bombay visualise the momentous import of to-day These are the last three years by which we shall be mainly judged in 1929. The year 1929 will be truly historical. Whether we are to proceed further or stay stagnant will be decided then. And the preparation for the decision is to be made to-day. For in spite of temporary setbacks brought about by the extreme wing of Swarajists, the country is optimistic enough, Birkenhead or no Birkenhead, to scout the very notion of any retrograde movement. We wrested this right, of franchise from the unwilling grasp of our White rulers in 1919. For the last 6 years we have exercised it in a wayward captious, capricious, manner. We have a chance yet, a shining opportunity still. Indian wisdom shall be weighed in the balance in 1929. The question is: what is the weight which our great and renowned land is going to throw in those scales? An inveterate novel reader of the Victorian age being consulted as to the relative merits of Dickens, Scott and Thackerey, said he was passionately drawn to the one whom he read last Similarly the Commission, as composed of human beings, is bound to rivet its attention more to the last three years and the way in which we shall have exercised the Reforms.

Erstwhile associates have parted company. But the divergence is dictated by reason and conscience. But mutual regard as a group of dissociated fighters for one and the same basic objective has not been forfeited. As a matter of fact, the Responsivists have as much claim to be called Swarajists as any other political party in our vast sub-continent. But whatever you call them, let us recall the way the Swarajists have so far watched over the political interests. Scrutinise their acts. Their method has proved barren where it has not raised a harvest of venom. They have tried to put a spoke into the wheels of a powerful Government. What has that meant? What could it possibly mean? Has the march of the coach of State been seriously arrested? In the Central Provinces where their experiments were conducted on a colossal scale they brought matters to a sorry pass. The driver reversed the engine and Nagpore went back almost to the pre-Reform era! This is their achievement. Do we want at the end of 1929 to see ourselves thrust back to the point whence we leapt forward in 1919? If not, we must send to the Councils men who are pledged to resolute progress. And they must be men who have the power to compel progress. Can it be gainsaid that Mr. Jayakar is at once endowed with the requisite will and the needed power to compass our national purpose? The mother and calls for a like finely equipped personality. She has no use for the merely good to-day. She yearns for the able one. We must sternly set aside personal regard or sentimental attachment. Marionettes with negative virtues or guided, do-nothing have no place in the patriot's thought. We want men who can think on the spot, and who can think correctly, who can speak—not stutter or shout. The Legislative Assembly is the arena of grand gladiatorial combats. It will not do for us to depute there men whom nature has denied, and assiduous study has not procured, effective and informed eloquence. It will not do for us to placate ambition which outruns capability or gratify mute vanity which apes sagacious gravity. Besides mental equipment, we must not omit to take into our calculation character. Genius in the scheme of life has its due place. But genius is not all. When the dust raised by inflamed passions of the present fratricidal campaign is laid, we shall once more recognise clearly the faces of our friends whom personal malevolence amounting to temporary dementia depicts as traitors. Then, perhaps, we shall repent of the gibes, the uncontrollable traducing, the showing the worse the better reason, which some of us employ under other and self-deluding appellations. The piercing phrases used light heartedly we shall deplore.

It is human to retaliate. But it is more akin to the element of the divine that abides in us to point with dignity and firmness to the disastrous aberrations and calamitous blunders of the Swarajists. Tranquil deliberation will point to the single conclusion: among all those who are pressing forward with a surging heart to be reckoned the chosen exponents of Bombay's people in the Assembly, Mr. M. R. Jayakar is the one towering aspirant whom the whole city must back, in the secure hope of finding its judgment gloriously justified.

P.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Commenting on "the B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. the "Indian National Herald" has remarked: "No body who looks at the list of gentlemen who have been chosen to represent Bombay on the A.I.C.C. could think for a moment that, with the one or two exceptions, it is properly representative..... It is one of those unfortunate accidents due to apathy on the one hand and intelligent jaucus work on the other. It is more to be regretted because it is indicative of the unfortunate lack of active interest in the affairs of the B.P.C.C. on the part of the majority of the members, which enables them to be manipulated by a mischievous and unrepresentative minority."

It is really absurd on the part of "The Herald." The fact is that the elections of the B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. were so alive that they have in fact broken all previous records. This year the Girgaum D.C.C. had mustered well over 3000 members. For the 10 seats allotted to this Ward there were 22 candidates in the field. The first successful candidate obtained as many as 1300 votes, while the first to fail secured about 350. You will see from this how very brisk the voting happened to be.

With reward to the A.I.C.C. elections voting was 94 per cent. What more active interest and enthusiasm and clear political vision could one expect than this? And yet to blame ranks and files for apathy is indicative of unworthy motives. But as long as there are men, evidently in this world who, like the ostrich bury their heads in the sand and think the world to be dead, this is bound to repeat! If Mr. Horniman is anxious to draw the inference that the house is not representative because of the non-existence of his and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, he, as a fanatic is at liberty to so find consolation. But to call such a house as the B.P.C.C. (situated at present) a non-representative is foolish and the more the fury about it the better proof of a weaker mentality.—Yours, etc.,

LALJI PANDSE,
Member, B.P.C.C.

Girgaum, Bombay.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Indian National Herald" has a peculiar way of explaining away things and happenings when the lamp-posts like Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta and Balubhai Desai were swept off from and given no quarter in the A.I.C.C. The "Indian National Herald" had the hardihood to complain and attribute their failure to the apathy of pucca Congressmen on the one hand and manipulations of a caucus on the other. This is an instance of cases in which when arguments fail abuse is resorted to. The fact is that these stalwarts have failed; their failure may be due to their not being popular with nor enjoying the confidence of a majority of the members of the B.P.C.C. Why should then facts be twisted? When a candidate of an opposite party fails, his failure is attributed to his party's not enjoying the popular confidence, in spite of the fact that so many other factors are present in a Legislative Council election. One most important factor is that an electorate consists of a section which may come under the category of illiterate and does not know how to record votes, whereas in the case of elections connected with the Congress organisation of the type of the A.I.C.C. the electorate is educated and intelligent. Hence the explanation and argument trotted out by the "Indian National Herald" is not only unconvincing but is childish. Such explanation can only be offered by a journal which has forgotten decent journalism which is evident from the fact that an old letter written by Mr. Jayakar in May 1926, long before Mr. Baptista had thought of contesting the University seat has been unearthed from archives and published by it now, just on the eve of the elections to prejudice Mr. Jayakar's voters belonging to a certain community against him. But it has adopted the most moral (?) tenet of everything being fair in love and war! Well these are dogmas of neo-politics, the high priest of which presides in Dalal Street.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

RANCOROUS CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This day's "Indian National Herald" emerges with a bold head line "Mr. Jayakar's Treachery" over a letter purported to have been written by Mr. Jayakar to a gentleman in the Christian community. On perusal of the letter no treachery or nothing of the sort appears. We cannot understand what the paper wants us to believe as treachery. Was it a treachery that Mr. Jayakar stood this time for the Assembly and not for the Council from the local University? Or that he wrote a letter to a Christian geneleman; or that he wrote in the letter that he left the University seat safe for Dr. Paranjpye—the particular gentleman might be having some special fancy for the great Doctor—whatever that may be; can it be concluded that Mr. Jayakar did not seek election from the University with the sole object of assisting the Doctor? When he was not in the field from the University any one can safely say that the seat was safe for X Y or Z who may try. Mere mentioning the name of Dr. Paranjpye on the part of Mr. Jayakar cannot be construed as treachery. That is absurd. To an impartial reader the letter in question neither savours of treachery nor betrayal. It is a strange logic and make-believe of the paper that tries to throw dust into people's eyes and considers any weapon good against a Responsive Co-operator.

Indeed it is quite inexplicable how the paper can wage such a rancorous war against Mr. Jayakar unless it be to support the third candidate in the field.—Yours, etc.

D. M. S.

APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the eve of the coming general election for the Legislative Assembly which is to take place on the 18th instant. I beg to make the following appeal to my South Indian brethren in Bombay in particular and the Bombay public in general. The South Indian in Bombay are by nature and temperament strong Congressmen and free from communal bickerings prevalent in Southern India, which fact has been proved by the last as well as the present general elections. I am sure they will muster strong on the 18th instant also and vote solidly for the Congress candidate Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. The Assembly voters amongst the South Indians are not many, still they are sure to give their solid support to the nominee of the Congress. There are two more candidates on the field viz. Mes. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the leader of the Responsivists in Bombay, and N. M. Dumasia an Independent. We need not take the case of Mr. Dumasia into account. But I have to plead on behalf of Mr. Jayakar. When I plead on behalf of Mr. Jayakar I must make my point clear that I am not an admirer of Mr. Jayakar's Responsivism. Whatever be the present attitude and policy of Mr. Jayakar towards the only premier national institution in India viz. the Indian National Congress, we cannot forget the yeoman service he has rendered to the country at the great sacrifice of a lucrative practice at the bar. It has been proved more than once, that he is above all temptations for jobs which a foreign Government may offer by his flat refusal to accept a seat on the Bench of the local High Court. As his past services are well known, I do not wish to recount them here any more. He is a cultured gentleman who will be an ornament to any Assembly of which he will be a member. What I wish to appeal to you is that in your enthusiasm for the Congress candidate you should not overlook the claims of Mr. Jayakar also for your suffrage. You can divide your two votes equally amongst Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas and see that both of them come out successful. I fervently appeal to my Parsee brethren not to judge the merit of a candidate from a communal standpoint but from the broad national standpoint. While returning Mr. Nariman to the Local Council with a thumping majority the Hindu voters of Bombay City South did not care for his caste or creed but for the intrinsic merit of the man whom they chose as their representative. Bombay is a City which is free from communal bickerings and it will be an eternal shame for the fair name of Bombay if both Messrs. Jamnadas and Jayakar do not come out successful.—Yours etc.,

T. A. M.

"UNWORTHY CAMPAIGN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late, an institution that calls itself "Anjuman-e-Ziaul-Islam" has been carrying on a very undignified propaganda against Mr. Jinnah. It has declared that Mr. Jinnah is unworthy of Muslim support and has further the presumption to say that he does not know anything about Islam. It is no wonder, therefore, that the arrogance, of these narrow-minded communalists has brought down upon it the contempt of right-thinking Mussalmans.

One may ask, Sir, what right has this Association to speak in the name of the Mussalmans? How many members has it got? In fact this modern version of the "Threee Tailors of the Tooley Street" has not even the merit of originality. The educated young Mussalmans are tired of the bigotry and narrow-mindedness of their communal leaders and are looking with pain and disgust on these mis-guided fanatics, who in the name of Islam are doing most un-Islamic acts. They are now beginning to speak in the language of Nationalism and pretentious and antiquated institutions like these have no meaning or significance for them.

Will the institution cease to make itself ridiculous The best answer that the Bombay Muslims can give to its fanatical outpourings is to return Mr. Jinnah with a thumping majority at the top of the polls next Thursday.—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM GRADUATE."

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take Mr. Horniman as a champion of the Congress and it seems from the editorial notes to-day published by him in his paper that the All-India Congress Committee Election results are not really representative of the public opinion except in one or two cases. He further charges the public with apathy towards Congress work. But I fail to see how such charges and conclusions could be substantiated in view of the fact that 94 per cent of the voters have recorded their votes; however with due respect to Mr. Horniman may I ask him as to who are in his opinion the real representatives of the people?—Yours etc.

RAJNIKANT.

Lady Hardinge Road,
Bombay, Nov. 16.

BAPTISTA AND JAYAKAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Cosmos Fernandes in his printed circular distributed to the Christian voters of the Assembly at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall this night asks them not to vote for Mr. Jayakar because Mr. Jayakar could not influence the educated Hindu voters, as out of 1250 Hindu graduate voters about 50 only had voted for Mr. Baptista. I do not know how he got this information since the voting was by ballot and besides that there was another Swarajist candidate, who must have got many Hindu Swarajist votes. The Doctor ought to have known before the printed all these incorrect statements that the intelligent graduate of seven years' standing, who have a right to vote do not require any prompting from any one to vote for any particular candidate, as they know their business well as an intelligent class.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Princess Street,
Bombay, Nov. 17.

SOUTH INDIANS AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

In the course of a letter Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar writes:—

"Bori Bunder evening contemporary has been spending sleepless nights ever since the results of the City North Council election were published on Sunday evening and it has vent its spleen in its yesterday's issue. It cannot brook the idea of the South Indians, who are, to use our contemporary's words, driven out of Madras because of the rise of the Non-Brahmins in power, voting for a Congress nominee. Its vilification of the peaceful and law-abiding community, as the South Indians are, stands self-condemned. It has been dinning into the ears of its readers every day that N.C.O. is dead and buried five fathoms deep and yet it says that two or three Gandhi-wallas—all honour to them—were able to manipulate the 1400 voters who had not even seen Mr. Ginwalla and get them vote in favour of the Congress candidate. It looks as if it has copied the methods of Pandit Malaviya who only recently declared with all his force at Madhav Bagh that N.C.O. was dead and yet at the Gaiety Theatre referred to it as a spirit which could never die. What Congressmen have to note from this episode is that if all the voters throughout India are as literate and educated as the handful of South Indians here are, the Councils would not contain a single "johukumwala". The South Indians voted "en bloc" for Congress because they realise that that institution alone can hasten the day of Swaraj and remove the innumerable wrongs to which they in common with other Indians are to-day subject. Perhaps the article would send a ray of hope to the knocked-down Justice party in Madras and a warning to any weekneed voter for the Assembly that he should religiously vote for Mr. Dumasia to obtain a good conduct certificate. Well, we, South Indians, need no canvassing, no tutoring, no coaching and no motor cars. We understand the value of the vote and will utilise it in the manner in which self-respecting men of any other country would do. The article purposely speaks of South Indians as Madrasi Brahmins as if all of us are Brahmins. If your contemporary would engage its staff in taking a census of our community instead of writing such nonsense it would easily be convinced that there are an equal number if not more of Non-Brahmins as well in Bombay. As regards the veiled advice to Indian and European commercial houses, the less we speak of it the better. Our employers are made of better stuff than the editorial staff of the "Evening News," who perhaps do not realise that we have not sold our souls by accepting service. The next warning is that if we do not moderate our enthusiasm in politics, Bombay City would refuse to accept us as its citizens. It ill comes from an Englishman to speak in this vein as he himself has come all the way from England for the very same purpose, and nay more, as we from a sister province. If Bombay city should ever consider the question of her citizenship, the first victim would be our exploiter friends from foreign countries rather than we from sister provinces. The hidden hand of "Divide et impera" is visible is the article as your contemporary contrary to its expectations has found that the Congress is still the stronghold of Indians and that intelligent voters and the masses still owe their allegiance to it. I am sure my brethren will never be cowtowed by such scribblings in the inimical press and that they will continue to be loyal to the only institution which has been fighting our battle of Swaraj. South Indians have come to stay in Bombay and they are not going to be driven out in spite of what your contemporary may write."

THE HEDJAZ PROBLEM.

THE ROLE OF WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS.

IBN SAUD'S BROKEN PLEDGES.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of the report of the Khilafat Delegation to the World Islamic Congress recently held in Mecca:—

The Report begins with a history of the Hedjaz Problem and gies in sequence the events from the date of the revolt, during the Great War, of Sharif Husain, against the Caliph, to the date of the World Muslim Conference. The introductory portion deals with the establishment of Shariff Hussain, as Malik-ul-Hedjaz (King of the Hedjaz) and his intrigues to extend his power over the whole of Arabia as the King of all the Arabs. His ambitions were not confined to the leadership of the Arab Federation alone. After the decision of the Grand National Assembly to abolish the Caliphate, he even assumed the title and dignity of the Commander of the Faithful. These activities of his created enemies for him in Arabia as well as outside. The Ruler of Najd was further antagonized by the ban placed on his people from entering Mecca and performing the pilgrimage for a period of eight years. The smouldering antagonism burst into a conflagration and the news of the sudden and unexpected fall of Taif announced the outbreak of hostilities between the two Arab Chiefs both of whom had for a long time been simultaneously subsidized by the British Government, one by the Foreign Office and the other by the India Office. The fall of Mecca followed soon after the flight of the Hedjaz Government to Jeddah, where Husain abdicated in favour of his son Ali.

It was at this period of the struggle that the Central Khilafat Committee, which had been closely following events in Arabia and Turkey, was approached by the National Party of the Hedjaz to intervene in the struggle and stop further bloodshed in the Holy Land of the Muslims. News was also received of the massacre at Taif and the demolition of historical monuments at Mecca at the hands of the followers of the Sultan Ibn Saud. The Hedjaz National Party telegram said:—

ALI, TO BE KING OF HEDJAZ?

JEDDAH, Oct. 4. 1924.

"After the complete routing of the whole defending army and also due to the absolute inability of the Government to defend any protect any longer the lives and properties of the nation, the whole nation of the Hedjaz has been in consequence in revolutionary situation. As the whole country of the Hedjaz in general, and the two Holy Places in particular, have been now exposed to very grave and critical crisis and as the Hedjaz is the most Holy Place in the eye of all the Islamic World, the nation has eventually decided and compelled Sherif Husain to abdicate his throne and to betake himself to anywhere he likes to live. In view of the existing disturbed atmosphere of the interior and also to avoid the treatening revolutions and disturbances throughout the country, the nation has contemplated upon agreeing to the appointment of Amir Ali under the only title of the King of Hedjaz and under a constitutional Government, provided that he will fully abide by the decisions of the whole Islamic world pertaining to all the rights and interests of these Holy Places. The nation has already sent formal despatches to the Imam Ibn Saud requesting him to send his representatives for entering into negotiations. The nation of the Hedjaz will after making this public announcement (and) after taking these precautionary measures devolve all and singular responsibility on the shoulders of the whole Islamic world, in the event of their not hastening to save this Holy Land and its people by stopping at once the advancing army of Imam Ibn Saud at the last halting stage and also requesting him to send his representatives as quickly as possible to accomplish the negotiations and taking such effectual and safe actions to protect the country as the urgency of the case may require."

THE HISTORIC TELEGRAM.

The Central Khilafat Committee had already decided to send delegations to Arabia and Turkey. On receipt of this appeal and other disturbing news, it took immediate steps to hasten the departure of the delegation to Arabia. In the meantime the Committee sent to the belligerents its historic telegram of the 7th October 1924, which embodies the terms on which it was prepared to mediate or peace. The telegram laid down the principles for the future government of the Hedjaz if it was to be kept free from personal ambitions, dynastic quarrels and non-Muslim influence in any shape or form and was to be governed according to the democratic principles as enunciated in the law of Islam. The President of the Khilaft Committee telegraphed:—

"Indian Muslims (along) 'with rest (of) Muslim World after bitter experience and full knowledge (of) facts (feel) convinced that Sharif Husain and (his) family (are) largely responsible for (the) misfortune of (the) last eight years. So long as that family controls (the) Government of (the) Hedjaz, Indian Muslims shall never feel satisfied. Indian Muslims believe that Hedjaz (the) centre of (the) Muslim world cannot be governed by Kings and Sultans but should be under (a) 'democratic' (and) 'republican' government absolutely free from non-Muslim control. These principles should always be remembered by every Muslim (so) that all bloodshed and internecine warfare may end for ever. Indian Muslims hold that in (the) present state of affairs (a) provisional government of leading Hedjaz representatives be formed according to (the) above-mentioned principles and (the) questio nof (the) permanent form of government (should) be left to World Muslim Conference. Amir Ali's appointment therefore, (is) unacceptable to Islamic World. Khilafat Committee (has) decided sending delegations to Hedjaz (and) Najd and is trying (to) secure passports (for them). Sending copy of this telegram to Amir Ibn Saud with request to avoid bloodshed, respect sanctity Holy Place and negotiate on basis of terms herein mentioned."

ALI PROCLAIMED KING.

Before the year was out the principles contained in the telegram were approved and adopted unanimously in the form of a resolution at the Belgoum sessions of the Khilafat Conference.

Affairs in the Hedjaz were in the meanwhile developing. Ali, who had entrenched himself in Jeddah, was proclaimed king with constitutional powers. The forces of Ibn Saud were besieging Medina and had cut off Jeddah and Yamboo from the hinter land. The Khilafat Committee carried on a constant exchange of views with the balligerents. Sultan Ibn Saud warmly supported the policy laid down by the Committee and agreed whole-heartedly to leave final decisions regarding the fate of the Hedjaz into the hands of the World Muslim Conference. In reply to its telegram of the 7th October 1924, the Sultan Najd told the Khilafat Committee:—

"Telegrams received. Thanking you and Indian Muslims on your right ideas. So long (as) Alhusein or any of his sons ruling Mecca there will not be public peace. Alhussein is to blame for all that (has) happened and Mecca inhabitants are free from his doings. The last decision is on the whole Islamic Wolrd. Sultan Najd Abdulaziz."

NO SULTAN BUT LAW.

Sheikh Abdullah bin Bulhed, the Najd Shaikh-ul-Islam of Haji, in an official telegram from Bahrein, sent summary of the Sultan's address to notables and Ulema of Riadh explaining his policy towards Hedjaz said:—

"Mullahs and notables gathered to bid farewell to Sultan Najd on his departure to Mecca and he stated to them 'I am leaving Mecca not to possess it but to save the people from oppression and exorbitant taxes which they are suffering from. I am leaving for a place of divine communication to revive law of God there and to enforce same with our lances and swords. "Hereafter there will be no Sultan over Mecca" except the law. All heads must bend to the law. As Mecca is for all Muslims so that its policy must be regulated according to Muslim World's wishes. We shall hold a Conference there of all Muslim delegates and discuss with them for their opinion on on every point which will keep house of God far from vices and personal interests and preserve peace to the pilgrims visiting the Holy Place. Hedjaz must be open to all and every good doers. We shall try our best to safeguard the routes and punish every hand doing wrong or coming out of the religious line."

The Sultan disclaimed all responsibility for the massacre at Taif and the demolition of tombs and historical monuments at Mecca, and in the clearest terms promised to observe complete entolerance in matetra of religious belief and practices for all sects of Islam. In his telegram of the 7th October, 1924 Hafiz Wahba, Private Secretary of the Sultan and later on Governor of Mecca said:—

"Najd Government denies the allegation laid by its enemies abouts its troops' misbehaviour towards the neutral inhabitants in Hedjaz. That Najd Government willisgly undertakes to compensate the sufferers of Hedjaz natives also other staying therein, who not warfaring (sic) with the Hedjaz troops."

Three days after another telegram, sent under the orders of the Sultan, further assured the Mussalmans:—

"I am instructed by His Majesty the King to reply (to) your telegram and to assure you that all Islamic Holy Places and religious "rites" are preserve (sic) from all harms. The reasons of the strong deeds that ill (sic) us to niterfere in Hedjaz estate is to defend the Islamic Holy Places from foreign interference and to puf religious worship therein and free the discharge of pilgrimage duty to the satisfaction of whole Islamic World."

Sherif Ali, on the other hand, also welcomed the mediation of the Central Khilafat Committee, in a telegram, which rendered into English, reads:—

"Received your cable and learnt from it the noble mission of your delegation. I thank you on behalf of country and myself. We are trying every minute to preserve peace in the country and with that object in view left Mecca without government and have come over to Jeddah. Our aim is to avoid bloodshed and preserve the sanctity of the Holy Places. We wish that misunderstanding be removed by mediation and peace restored between the two parties."

The first Delegation sent by the Khilafat Committee consisted of Messrs. Sulaiman Nadvi, Abdul Kadir Kusuri, and Abdul Majid Badauni. It left India in December 1924, and had several important conservation at Jeddah, with Ali and his ministers in which it placed before them for their acceptance the viewpoint of the Indian Committee. Ali and his advisers were opposed to the idea of a republic and the convening of a World Muslim Conference. They did not even allow the delegates to go to Mecca and confer with Sultan Ibn Saud unless and until they recognized Ali as the lawful King of the Hedjaz and secured the recognition of his Kingship at the hands of the Sultan of Najd also. In the circumstances no further negotiations were possible and the delegation came back without having achieved the object for which it was sent.

ALIS' ACTIVITIES.

Ali did not remain inactive. He sent an agent of his to win supporters for his cause by starting the Wahabi "versus" Sunni campaign in India. He found some supporters among the orthodox section of the community who were greatly prejudiced by the accounts of the destructive exhibition of the puritanic zeal and intolerance of the leader of first Wahabi raid on Mecca in the early part of the nineteenth century. They were alarmed at the prospect of repetition of similar demostrations of religious intolerance. The majority of the Indian Muslims, however, believed in the solemn and repeated promises of the Najdi Sultan, supported, as they were, by his conduct in the city of Mecca till then and felt disinelined to visit the sins of his wild ancestor on the head of his descendant, grown wise through long exile and contact with the outside world at Koweit.

The Haj Season of 1925 was approaching. Jeddah, Yamboo and Medina were still held by Ali, who, in his efforts to starve his adversary, set his face against any pilgrim going to Mecca. The proclamations of the Government of India, on the subject also tended to support Ali and to strengthen his hands. On the closure of Jeddah to the pilgrims Sultan Abdulaziz Ibn Saud declared the three ports of Leith, Kunfida and Rabigh open to pilgrim ships and promised comfort and safety to the Faithful on land. The Khilafat Committee protested against the attitude of the Government of India as an interference with religious liberty of the people and succeeded in overcoming Government opposition. As a result several pilgrim ships left India and the committee took the opportunity of sending a second delegation to place its views before the Sultan and to study the situation on the spot.

SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

Meessrs. Shafi Daoodi, M. L. A. Qamarahmad, Abdul Majid of Sind, Mohammad Irfan Hafiz Osman and Seth Aminuddin were the members of this delegation. They interviewed the Sultan at Mecca, when he personally expressed his entire agreement with the policy of the Khilafat Committee and promised to respect the sentiments of the Muslim World in the matter of the safety and sanctity of the sacred and historical buildings in Medina which was then surrounded by his forces. He further promised to abide by the decision of Muslim divines and jurists of the different schools regarding the restoration of sacred and historical monuments which had suffered at the hands of his "jund" (irregulars) at Mecca and expressed his sincere regrets for what had happened. With regard to religious practices and beliefs, the Sultan assured the delegation that every recognized Muslim sect will enjoy complete liberty as before, for Hedjaz belonged to all Muslims.

ALLEGED BOMBARDMENT OF MEDINA.

Soon after the return of the delegation, news was received of the alleged bombardment of Medina by the Najd Commander and of damage done to the Green Dome of the Prophet's tomb as well as of the destruction of the tomb and mosque of Hamza, the uncle of the Prophet. A wave of indignation swept over the Muslim World. The Central Khilafat Committee, alarmed at the alleged behaviour of the Najdi troops cabled for true facts to the President of the Supreme Muslim Council of Palestine at Jerusalem from where Reuters' original message had emanated and to Sultan Ibn Saud himself. The replies received established the inauthenticity of the Jerusalem message yet doubts remained regarding the exact state of affairs. Besides this, the questions of the convening of the proposed World Muslim Conference and the establishment of a republican form of government in the Hedjaz, were assuming greater and greater importance with the closing stages of the war. The Khilafat Committee therefore, decided to send a third delegation, consisting of Messrs Sulaiman Nadvi, Abdulmajid Badauni, Syed Khurshaid Hussain, Zafarali Khan, Mohamed Irfan and Shuaib Qureshi, of whom the first three could not go to investigte into the truth about the damage to the Green Dome and the Mosque of Hamza, to endeavour for the preservation of sacred and historical monuments, to secure the formal acceptance of Sultan Ibn Saud for the policy laid down by the Khilaat-Committee in regard to the future constitution of the Hedjaz in its telegram of the 7th October 1924, and to persuade him to invite the World Muslim Conference.

The Sultan promised the delegation not only to keep intact and protect existing monuments but also assured the members that orders had been issued for the reconstruction of the many buildings demolished in Mecca. They were further informed by the official representative of the Government of Persia, who had been specially sent to the Hedjaz for the same purpose as the Khilafat delegation that in an official communication to the Persian Government, the Sultan had stated that he would raise no objection if any Muslim wanted to rebuild any of the demolished monuments at his own cost.

Invitations had also been issued by the Sultan for the World Muslim Conference which though defective in some important respects clearly laid down:—

"I swear in the name of that Exalted Being in whose power is my life and declare that I have no intention to exercise dominion or to rule over the Hedjaz. The Hedjaz is a trust in my hands until the time when its people have chosen, from among themselves, a ruler willing to be guided by the advice of the Muslim World and submit himself to the supervision of the Islamic peoples and nations who have given proof of their zeal and devotion, like the Muslims in India."

Despite this solemn assurance, the invitation for the first time indicated a distinct change in the declared intentions of the Sultan. It was apparent from the restrictions sought to be imposed upon the powers of the proposed Conference, that Ibne Saud wanted to control the foreign, military and to an extent, even the economic policy of the Hedjaz. It became imperative therefore, to discuss with him the question of the future government of the Hedjaz and to endeavour to secure his acceptance of the policy of the Central Khilafat Committee in that behalf. But one of the three delegates Mr. Zafar Ali Khan turned against the Khilafat Committee. He went over to the Sultan's side and not only refused to do his obvious duty but joined the directors of the propaganda which was intended to establish Ibne Saud as the King of the Hedjaz.

(To be Continued).

NECESSITY FOR RESEARCH WORK.

MR. PAUL'S EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMISSION.

COIMBATORE, Nov. 16.

Mr. K. T. Paul of the Y. M. C. A. was examined to-day by the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The witness stated that it was his impression there was not yet in India adequate appreciation of the necessity of research work, along the lines of soil chemistry and soil bacteriology. Enormous importance was given to this line of work in America and particularly since the war on the continent, more especially in Eastern countries of Europe. In a country like India where agriculture was the occupation of its millions, the only way of providing agricultural education in all its grades was, to make it absolutely a part and parcel of the general scheme of education provided for the whole country. The ideal system of agricultural educatio, according to the witness, was one agricultural college for each province, one agricultural middle school with teachers training section in each Taluk, and staffed by the graduates of the provincial agricultural college and lastly rural schools for each village under the Panchayats. Village schools should entirely be conducted in vernacular, should cover no more than four years. Each village must practically support its own education, payment being usually in kind.

CENTRAL BOARD.

Witness recommended a Central Board which must be independent of the shifting arrangements of party politics. The Government of India must maintain a first class research institute.

Mr. D. G. Munro, General Scientific Officer, United Planters Association, was the next witness examined to-day. He said in reference to research that the Central Institute should be strengthened considerably not only supplement research work done by provinces which could afford it but also to carry on research work themselves and act as clearing house for information to the provinces which had not got resources for research. Funds for the United Planters Association of Southern India Scientific Sections were raised mainly by the industries concerned and supplemented by Government grants. Such Government assistance was necessary and should be continued. Coffee should receive special consideration. It was the crop which could be taken up more easily by the man with a small amount of capital than either tea or rubber and was therefore of special importance.—A. P.

HOCKEY AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, Nov. 16.

In the All-India Scindia Gold Cup Hockey Tournament this morning, the Indian Institute, Jhansi met again the Customs Club, Bombay, and won by one goal to nil. The Agra Auxiliary Force beat the Christ Church Old Boys Association, Jubulpore, after a keen contest by one goal to nil this afternoon.—A. P.

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FOR SOCIAL HYGIENE.

BRITISH COUNCIL'S VISIT TO INDIA.

ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON FRIDAY.

As announced in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay some time ago the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council are arriving by the S. S. "Rajputana" on Friday (19th inst.). The delegation consists of Mrs. C. Nevill Rolfe O.B.E., General Secretary of the Council and Dr. David Lees, D.S.O, M.A., M.B, F.R.C.S, Chief Medical Officer for the City of Edinburgh and Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board of the British Social Council. They are accompanied by a Secretary. It will be remembered that this delegation has been appointed by the British Social Hygiene Council with the approval of the Provincial Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal and Burma, in order to collect information as to the incidence of venereal diseases in India and to discuss what steps could be taken to reduce their prevalence. The delegates will spend a fortnight in Bombay and leave for Madras on 3rd December on their Eastern tour.

The programme incudes five conferences on special subjects at most of which cinema films of a very high educative value will be shown. There are also post graduate medical classes and courses of lectures for teachers and social workers all of which will be illustrated by cinema films.

THE CONFERENCES.

The first conference opens on Saturday (20th inst.), at 4.30 p.m. at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Stree, Prof. H. P. Hamley, Principal of the Secondary Training College presiding. It is expected to be attended by a large number of educationists to consider preventive educational measures that might prove suitable for securing treatment of congenital Venereal Disease in children and to discuss other co-related questions of Social Hygiene.

The conference of Medical men follows the next day Sunday 21st inst. at 4-30 p.m. at the Grant Medical College, Sir Temulji B. Nariman presiding to discuss the medical aspect of the problem of Venereal diseases in India. On Tuesday 23rd at 11 a.m. in the Board room of the Office of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr. W. H. Neilson Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust will preside at a meeting of those interested in the Welfare of the Mercantile Marine to consider a scheme to secure the prompt and effective treatment of our Sea-faring population. A child Welfare Conference presided over by Mrs Cowasjee Jehang'r will take place on Thursday 25th inst at 4-30 p.m. at the Bombay Sanitary Institute to discuss measures calculated to secure the prevention and treatment of Venereal Diseases in expectant mothers and their new born infants. On Saturday 27th inst. at 4 p.m. at the C. Y. M. A. hall the delegates will meet the Executive Committee of the Bombay Vigilance Association. Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding, to discuss the problem of prostitution. The Social workers' Conference to discuss passible measures of public enlightenment is fixed for Tuesday 30th November at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will wind up the series of deliberations by presiding at a general conference on Wednesday 1st December at 4 p.m. at the Town Hall, Fort.

TEACHING COURSES

Both the delegates are giving several teaching courses. Dr. Lees is holding a post graduate course in Venereal Diseases to Medical men at the Grant Medical College. The course is composed of three lectures which will take place on Monday 22nd, Tuesday 23rd and Wednesday 24th at 2-30 p.m. (S. T) Dr. Lees will also give a lecture on modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel on Friday (26th inst.) at 2-30 p.m.

Mrs Rolfe is giving a course of lectures to Teachers on "Social Hygiene and character Training" at the Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road on Monday (22nd), Tuesday (23rd) and Wednesday (24th) at 6-30 p.m. She is also giving a course for social workers on "Social and Administrative problems of Social Hygiene" at the Sanitary Institute, Princes Street on Thursday 25th, Friday 26th and Saturday 27th at 6-30 p.m. The lectures are open to all interested.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

Two public lectures have been scheduled for the present. If possible some more will be held. There will be a lecture for *Men only* by Dr. Lees on Monday (29th inst.) at 9-15 p.m. at the Y. M. C. A Wodehous Road and a lecture for *women only* on "Social Hygiene" by Mrs. Rolfe at the Y W C A Mayo Road on Thursday (2nd December) at 6 p.m.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will meet the visitors at 5 p m. on Monday 22nd inst. The syndicate of the University of Bombay meet them at 4-45 p.m. on Friday 26th inst. and the Indian Merchants' Chamber at 12 noon on Tuesday 30th inst.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS.

A round of visits to institutions has been arranged to give the visitors an idea of what Bombay is doing in the field of Social and Medical work. The delegates will visit the J. J. Gokuldas Tejpal. Cama and St George's Government Hospitals, Haffkine Institute, and all Municipal Medical Institutions. At some of these Dr. Lees will give clinical lectures. A few private Hospitals are on the programme—Parsi General Hospital, Seth Harkisondas and Nair Hospitals. The medical teaching institutions, Grant Medical College, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and National Medical College are on the list. The other instititions to be visited are: Institutions of the Salvation Army, The Seamen's Institute, David Sassoon Reformatory, Society for the protection of children of Western India, Institution of the Social Service League, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Rescue Homes of the League of Mercy, Presidency Women Council and St. Catherine's Home.

The Anti-Venereal Deputation Committee will entertain the visitors at tea at the Willingdon Club on the day of their arrival, all the medical societies of Bombay—The Bombay Medical Union, The Grant College Medical Society, British Medical Association and Catholic Medical Association—are giving a garden party on Sunday 28th November. The President of the Vigilance Association Sir Chunilal V. Mehta will be At Home to the guests on Saturday 27th inst. Various other engagements are on the bill for dinners and lunches. H. E. the Governor of Bombay will extend his hospitality in a manner to be decided after his return from his tour.

The Secretary (Dr. Socrates Noronha, 12 Club Road) shall also be glad to send invitations if available to those who write to him expressing a desire to attend.

Rome.—The Pope gave an audience to Monsignor Rossilon, Bishop of Vizagapatam with whom he conversed cordially for half an hour and showed profound interest in the affairs of the diocese and general conditions in India.

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THE WOLF GIRL.

THE REAL STORY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The "Statesman's" correspondent wiring from Midnapore gives fuller details regarding Kamala, the story of whose rescue from wolves which had acted as her foster parents for years, has caused intense interest. The correspondent says she is not as has been stated a Bengali, her features at once proclaiming her ancestry from aboriginals.

Acording to Rev. J. A. L. Singh, while on tour was met by a member of the Todha tribe who told him that he had two girls whom he wanted him to take charge of. Mr. Singh readily agreed and was taken to a hut about two miles from the place where he saw two girls aged about two and eight years respectively one lying over the other. They were in an extremely weak state and their bodies were covered with sores.

The most remarkable things which Mr. Singh noticed about them were their eyes which rolled in the manner of animals and their fingernails which were of concave shape. He carried them to his orphanage in Midnapore Town. Their habits were peculiar. They sat like quadrupeds and would not take any food or drink without first smelling it. Uncooked meat was a thing they relished. In fact such was their instinct that even if raw flesh were kept in a distant part of the compound they would find their way there by smell.

Mr. Singh soon discovered the secret of the strange behaviour of the two children. He paid another visit to the same area and there he met the identical aboriginal, who told him the story of the girls having lived with wolf cubs for a longtime, till they were hunted by the villagers.

A NORMAL HUMAN BEING.

Mr. Singh was anxious to keep the story a secret fearing that if it came to be known there would be great difficulty in getting the girls married. The younger girl succumbed to her illness but the elder Kamala recovered. She is at present about 14 years of age and except for a somewhat vacant expression she has the natural shyness which one expects from a child suddenly brought into the presence of a stranger. On being greeted by the "Statesman's" representative she responded in Indian fashion saying "Namaskar" and she readily replied to the few questions which he addressed to her in Bengali. It was when he asked her to sit down that her defects became apparent. Her progress as pointed out by Mr. Singh has undoubtedly been very slow and has required infinite patience on his part but he hopes that one day Kamala will be quite a normal human being. As it is she is still averse to wearing clothes or being washed and likes dark corners where she sits musing for hours together. She neither laughs nor cries and the only emotion she displays is towards Mr. Singh's wife for whose company she shows a preference.—A. P.

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Among the contributors to this number are:—
Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain; Mr. Reue Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.
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